

Chester M. Foresman, of North Dakota, to be United States marshal for the district of North Dakota.

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

A. Garnett Thompson, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the southern district of West Virginia, vice Leslie E. Given, resigned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United States Public Health Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Public Health Service are confirmed en bloc, and, without objection, the President will be notified. That completes the Executive Calendar.

RECESS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 16, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 15 (legislative day of March 29), 1950:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

James E. Brown, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

Henry L. Pitts, Jr., of New York, now a Foreign Service officer of class 5 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

The following-named Foreign Service staff officers to be consuls of the United States of America:

John A. Lehrs, of Maryland.

Franklin H. Murrell, of California.

J. A. Tuck Sherman, of Pennsylvania.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The following-named employee of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the position indicated:

To be ensign

Alfred C. Holmes, effective May 25, 1950.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 15 (legislative day of March 29), 1950:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR CORPS

To be surgeon (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date of acceptance
Benjamin J. Chester

To be assistant veterinarian (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date of acceptance
Preston Holden

To be nurse officer (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date of acceptance
Virginia Arnold

To be senior assistant dietitian (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of acceptance

Susanne L. Cihunka

To be senior surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of lieutenant colonel)

John B. Vander Edward K. Reid
Albert L. Chapman John D. Porterfield
Henry I. Kohn

To be senior dental surgeon (equivalent to the Army rank of lieutenant colonel)

Joseph E. Unsworth

To be senior scientists (equivalent to the Army rank of lieutenant colonel)

Charles G. Dobro Willard T. Haskins
volny Clarence M. Tarzwell
Malcolm J. Williams

To be nurse directors (equivalent to the Army rank of colonel)

Lucile Petry
Pearl McIver

To be senior assistant nurse officers (equivalent to the Army rank of captain)

Mildred E. Barnett
Ruth E. Anderson

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, whose blessings and mercies are far beyond our worthiness and our comprehension, we bow before Thee in adoration, in humility, and in supplication.

Give us words with which to praise Thee; give us contrite hearts for our sins against Thee; give us aspiration and strength to serve Thee faithfully.

Take our hands in Thine and lead our faltering steps in the ways of righteousness and peace; take our minds and inspire them with a more spiritual interpretation of life and a finer conception of the brotherhood of man.

Bless us daily with a vivid sense of Thy nearness as we face difficult problems. May the fears and doubts which so often assail our souls be forever dispelled and supplanted by faith and courage.

In the name of our blessed Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 11, 1950, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On May 10, 1950:

H. R. 1024. An act for the relief of Jacob Brown;

H. R. 2351. An act for the relief of Aileen L. Sherwood;

H. R. 2719. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of I. D. Cosson, a minor;

H. R. 3536. An act for the relief of Mrs. Nora Johnson; and

H. R. 4164. An act for the relief of Elmer Pippin and Mrs. Pansy Pippin and the legal guardian of Norman Otis Pippin, a minor.

On May 11, 1950:

H. R. 4720. An act for the relief of Stella Avner; and

H. R. 6051. An act for the relief of Maud E. Raymond.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution and concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 466. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the First United States International Trade Fair, Inc., Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; and

H. Con. Res. 176. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings relative to the national health plan for the use of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3258. An act to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 50-22.

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION OF MEMBER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

MAY 15, 1950.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law, showing the election of the Honorable BEN H. GUILL as a Representative-elect to the Eighty-first Congress from the Eighteenth Congressional District of the State of Texas, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Eugene Worley, is on file in this office.

Very truly yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. GUILL appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

MINIMUM WAGE AND HOUR LEGISLATION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, last year the House of Representatives passed a

very important bill in the field of minimum wage and maximum hour legislation. It will be recalled that the bill which we passed was the Lucas substitute for the Lesinski bill. The Lesinski bill transferred enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the Secretary of Labor out of the hands of the Wage and Hour Administrator. The bill carried more power, as I advised the House at that time, to the Secretary of Labor than any peacetime legislation which had ever been offered in the Congress.

Efforts have been made three times to carry the power of the Wage and Hour Administrator to the Secretary of Labor, giving him the power to regulate American business. Now the House is faced with that same problem again. The President's Reorganization Plan No. 6 provides that the Secretary of Labor shall issue regulations and so forth, and, in fact, administer this act. That organization plan will be up for consideration on the floor of this House on Thursday. I earnestly request each Member of this House to be present at that time in order that we may give full consideration to the measure which I have introduced—House Resolution 522—and understand exactly what will happen if it is not passed.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House today for 1 hour following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered and to revise and extend and make certain additions to those remarks.

AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA TO FIX CERTAIN FEES AND CHARGES WITH RESPECT TO ELECTIONS

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2387, an act authorizing the Governor of Alaska to fix certain fees and charges with respect to elections, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 11, strike out "Governor of Alaska" and insert "Alaska Territorial Legislature."

Page 2, line 5, strike out "Governor" and insert "legislature."

Page 2, line 7, strike out "Governor" and insert "legislature."

Page 2, line 14, strike out "Governor" and insert "legislature."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONVEY CERTAIN LAND TO THE CITY OF ALPENA, MICH.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2783, an

act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain parcel of land, with improvements, to the city of Alpena, Mich., with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "without consideration therefor" and insert "for the consideration of 50 percent of the appraised fair market value therefor."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

TRANSFERRING A BUILDING IN JUNEAU, ALASKA

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 3494, an act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer a building in Juneau, Alaska, to the Alaska Native Brotherhood and/or Sisterhood, Juneau-Alaska—Camp, together with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 4, strike out "without charge" and insert "in consideration of 50 percent of the appraised fair market value thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

INDIAN LIVESTOCK LOANS

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 5097, an act for the administration of Indian livestock loans, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Lines 3 and 4, strike out "at prevailing market prices" and insert "by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

Line 8, after "ratified", insert "Provided, That hereafter the value of such livestock for the purposes of any such cash settlement shall be based on prevailing market prices in the area and shall be ascertained by a committee composed of three members, one of whom shall be selected by the superintendent of the particular agency, one of whom shall be selected by the chairman of the tribal council, and one of whom shall be selected by the other two members."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

PAYMENT FROM FUNDS TO THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 1354, an act to provide for a per capita payment from funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of California, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "June 30, 1948" and insert "the date of the approval of this act."

Page 2, line 13, strike out "June 30, 1948" and insert "the date of the approval of this act."

Page 2, line 17, strike out "alive on June 30, 1948" and insert "living on the date of the approval of this act."

Page 2, line 21, strike out "before June 30, 1948" and insert "prior to the date of the approval of this act."

Page 2, line 23, strike out "June 30, 1948" and insert "the date of the approval of this act."

Page 3, line 1, strike out "before June 30, 1948" and insert "prior to the date of the approval of this act."

Page 4, lines 8 and 9, strike out "June 30, 1948" and insert "the date of the approval of this act."

Page 4, line 25, strike out "section" and insert "act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on Tuesday, May 16, following the legislative business and any special orders heretofore granted.

Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Tuesday, May 16, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

REPUBLICAN POLICIES

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues and of the country the similarity of the mask behind which the high command of the Republican Party is now hiding to that which it wore in the late twenties when it plunged this country into the greatest depression and the darkest period of hopeless despair we have ever known. I was of the generation engulfed by the catastrophic depression, the generation wrecked by the high command of the Republican Party, and I remember only too vividly how the depression started. It started in the same

kind of talk of economy that we are hearing now—a false, selfish, one-sided economy, it is true, but that was the ugly side of the face that the high command of the Republican Party hid behind the mask. It talked glibly of economy and efficiency, and it practised economy by reducing wages to increase profits and it practised efficiency by sending in the efficiency-wrecking crews to find more ways of increasing the human work load. Then, inevitably, came unemployment and the crash.

I am for economy, but it must be an honest economy. I will have nothing to do with the false economy of the high command of the Republican Party which is based upon the daring and, I would say, the sacrilegious assumption, that God intended that even here in our American democracy a few men and women should enjoy all the cream and the rest of American manhood, womanhood, and childhood should be left fighting for a taste of the skimmed milk.

If fine gentlemen of publicized respectability, who show not their faces but who pull the strings, want the respect of the decent and honest men and women of America for their sincerity, they will start by trying a little economy where it will hurt their own pocketbooks. That, I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, is too much to hope for, the power of long habit being what it is. I suppose when one has grown accustomed to believing that God intended him to have all the cream it is far preferable to take the chance on another depression rather than consent to a little of the cream dribbling into the other fellow's cup.

THE UNDISTURBING GOP SHADOW

Mr. CROOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. CROOK. Mr. Speaker, now that Gabrielson has again blown his horn and a native son of the Hoosier Commonwealth has answered the clarion call to join Victor Johnson, executive secretary of the Republican senatorial campaign, to trail a great shadow over President Truman's train, we of the Democratic Party have not grown disturbed in the least. In fact, the opposition party has been trailing us since 1932 and it has a long trail ahead to convince the people of this Nation that it has something better to offer.

Recalling the great destructive shadow that the leaders of the Republican Party cast over our entire Nation in 1929, one would think the indelible lesson impressed upon their minds would stimulate them to refrain from the unscrupulous tactics of even attempting to shadow any type of an object.

However, realizing the fact that some people of the opposition had the audacity to paraphrase two of our most beautiful pieces of literature, the twenty-third psalm and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, in their desperation to discredit the Democratic Party, we must frankly ad-

mit some minds have grown barren of original ideas, and we can expect a bit of unthoughtful shadow casting as the trailers follow the Democratic leaders in quest of some constructive and durable platform planks to use that will appeal to the American people.

ORIGIN OF MOTHER'S DAY

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday millions of people all over the Nation, as well as in other countries of the world, celebrated Mother's Day, and rightfully so. I think every day in the year should be Mother's Day, but I do agree that it is nice to have one day set aside on which we can really celebrate mother who has been termed "God's angel on earth."

I was astonished, though, in listening over the radio to several programs, that they apparently did not know where Mother's Day originated. One gentleman said it originated in Philadelphia at some church on such and such a street.

I wish to inform the House and the Nation that Mother's Day originated in Andrews Church at Grafton, W. Va., in 1907 where at the request of Miss Anna M. Jarvis, the first Mother's Day address was given by Mr. Norman F. Kendall, superintendent of the Sunday school, advocating the establishment of a day honoring all mothers everywhere. In 1908, on the anniversary of her mother's death, Miss Jarvis launched Mother's Day, now observed in every nation.

We feel that this honor should not be taken from us.

THE GLOVE INDUSTRY OF FULTON COUNTY, N. Y.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, during the latter part of last week, a delegation from Fulton County, N. Y., including the Honorable Robert B. Ramsey, mayor of the city of Gloversville, N. Y.; Mr. Walter Mahoney, representing the tanners association of the county; Mr. Gordon Blake; Mr. Nat Keene; Mr. Clarence M. Hallenbeck, vice president, Consolidated Cutters and Shavers Union; Mr. Leonard J. Eannig, president; and Bertha L. Beach, vice president and business manager; and Mr. James Casey, of the National Association of Leather Glove Manufacturers; had a conference with Mr. Carl D. Corse, Chief of the Commercial Policy Staff, Office of International Trade Policy, Department of State. They explained to him the serious situation that the glove industry of Fulton County, N. Y., is in as a result of lowered

tariffs and the uncertainty of a further reduction.

I was amazed and shocked by the attitude of this gentleman when he told the delegation they were "not interested in the 7,000 out of 9,000 American working men and women out of work," but they were "interested in the over-all picture."

We have a sick industry in Fulton County and unless something is done immediately it will be a dead industry and then it will be too late to revive the corpse.

How does the gentleman of the State Department reconcile his thoughts with the thoughts expressed by the President of the United States in his address at Fargo, N. Dak., when he said, according to the press, and I quote:

A gradual rise in imports over the next several years may, it is true, cause minor dislocations in our domestic economy, the same kind of dislocations that occur all the time in a dynamic economy, in which new products and new industries are constantly coming into the market. It will not cause more than that, because our system of negotiating reciprocal trade agreements is set up so as to give full consideration to the claims of every domestic industry that fears possible injury from increased imports.

Whom are we to believe, the Department of State or the President of the United States?

Along with many colleagues from other parts of the Nation, I feel that the time has come when joint action is necessary and that a united front be presented to the men having charge of the reciprocal trade agreements in order that we may know definitely what our Government is going to do for the various industries affected by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Reciprocity, in my humble opinion, is a two-way street, but the actions of those in charge and the administration firmly convince me that it is a one-way street and as a result thousands and thousands of American workers are out of jobs. The time for action is now.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

CLOSING OF CERTAIN VETERANS' HOSPITALS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, warmest congratulations to the gentleman from West Virginia whose congressional district first observed Mother's Day. We all have the greatest love and affection for our mothers and for the memories of our mothers. We all remember our mothers' teachings and examples for consideration, kindness, and helpfulness to others. We remember the great love and patience they

showed us, their many fine examples of courage and fortitude. Our mothers want us to be fine men and women. Our mothers hope we may be successful in life but above all else they teach and exemplify the importance and enduring value of high moral character.

Mr. Speaker, many of the veterans' hospitals and hospitals for the servicemen in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are being closed. One of these that I think is especially close to the hearts of the mothers of America is the hospital at Van Nuys, Calif., if I can judge from the letters that come from there. This is a hospital where paraplegics are hospitalized. We passed a bill allowing them special houses. They have built their houses around that hospital in order that they could live at home, yet be near enough to that particular hospital in order to get treatment.

This is also true with reference to TB cases at that hospital. These cases will be transferred from a dry climate to a damp climate where the hospital is located. I remind the Members that it will be more expensive to operate this other hospital than to keep the boys at Van Nuys.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MASON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order, and I do it in order to stop the pressurizing. My point of order is that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. A quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 164]

Addonizio	Burton	Coudert
Allen, Calif.	Canfield	Crosser
Andresen,	Cannon	Cunningham
August H.	Carlyle	Dague
Angell	Carnahan	Davenport
Bailey	Case, N. J.	Davis, N. Y.
Barden	Case, S. Dak.	Dawson
Barrett, Pa.	Cavalcante	Deane
Biemiller	Celler	DeGraffenried
Bolling	Chatham	Delaney
Boykin	Chesney	Dingell
Bramblett	Chipperfield	Dollinger
Breen	Christopher	Dolliver
Bryson	Chudoff	Donohue
Buchanan	Clemente	Douglas
Buckley, Ill.	Cole, Kans.	Doyle
Buckley, N. Y.	Cooley	Eaton
Bulwinkle	Corbett	Eberharter
Burnside		

Ellsworth	Kirwan	Powell
Engel, Mich.	Klein	Quinn
Fenton	Kunkel	Rabaut
Fernandez	Lane	Redden
Fisher	Lanham	Rhodes
Flood	Latham	Ribicoff
Frazier	LeCompte	Rich
Fulton	Lesinski	Riehlman
Gamble	Lichtenwalter	Rivers
Gary	Linehan	Robeson, Jr.
Gavin	Lyle	Rodino
Gillette	McConnell	Rooney
Gilmer	McCulloch	Roosevelt
Gordon	McDonough	Sabath
Gorski	McGrath	Sadlak
Graham	McKinnon	Saylor
Granahan	McMillan, S. C.	Scott,
Green	McMillen, Ill.	Hardle
Gwinn	McSweeney	Scott,
Hale	Magee	Hugh D., Jr.
Hall,	Marcantonio	Shafer
Leonard W.	Martin, Iowa	Shelley
Halleck	Meyer	Sheppard
Hand	Miles	Simpson, Pa.
Hare	Miller, Calif.	Smathers
Hart	Miller, Md.	Smith, Ohio
Harvey	Mitchell	Smith, Va.
Havenner	Monroney	Stanley
Hays, Ohio	Morgan	Stockman
Heffernan	Morrison	Sutton
Heller	Morton	Taber
Herlong	Multer	Tauriello
Herter	Murphy	Taylor
Hoever	Nixon	Towe
Hoffman, Ill.	Noland	Wadsworth
Hollfield	Norton	Walsh
Howell	O'Brien, Ill.	Walter
Jackson, Calif.	O'Hara, Minn.	Welchel
Jackson, Wash.	O'Neill	Welch
James	O'Toole	Wheeler
Javits	Passman	Whitaker
Jenison	Patten	White, Calif
Jones, N. C.	Patterson	Wickersham
Judd	Pfeifer,	Widnall
Kearns	Joseph L.	Wigglesworth
Kelley, Pa.	Pfeiffer,	Wolverton
Kelly, N. Y.	William L.	Wood
Keogh	Philbin	Woodhouse
Kerr	Phillips, Tenn.	Yates
Kilburn	Plumley	Young
King	Poulson	Zablocki

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and twenty-eight Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a farm bill known as a national agricultural policy to be carried out on a self-sustaining basis, and to promote conservation and development of the national soil resources.

This bill is the result of 32 grass-root conferences, with approximately 3,500 actual farmers and consumers participating which I conducted last year, and reflects the majority views of the farmers, consumers, and taxpayers alike.

It is self-financing and not dependent upon the Federal Treasury for its existence. It gets away from the fallacious Santa Claus philosophy. It provides for fair prices at the marketplace instead of doles and hand-outs.

It is operated and controlled from the grass-roots level, not from Washington bureaus.

It assures the farmer the maximum of freedom of activity, and is not infested with controls and penalties.

It operates within the framework of our free enterprise system, and is not socialistic in scope. It is discretionary with the farmer, and not mandatory.

It relieves the taxpayers of billions of dollars in taxes annually, thus relieving them of an undue hardship.

It provides for orderly disposal of farm surplus, so that the produce from God's ground is used to feed God's people, thus eliminating waste.

It will assist materially in balancing the budget, thus ending deficit spending.

It encourages better farming, rather than stifling the initiative of the individual farmer.

It protects the family sized farmer.

It stabilizes the farm income, thus preventing a decline in farm prices which would affect our entire economy.

Mr. Speaker, for a complete analysis of the farm problem and the bill which I have introduced today, I call your attention to the Appendix of the RECORD.

I do not say that the bill I have introduced is the only answer to the complex farm problem, but I do want to emphasize that it points the way and provides the pattern for a sound long-range farm program which is worthy of serious consideration. It is in that spirit I have introduced my bill.

ECA FUNDS REBUILDING FRENCH GAMBLING CASINO

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, listen—

NEWS RELEASE, PARIS, May 10.—Marshall plan funds are being used to the extent of 4,500,000 francs to rebuild the gambling casino at LaHavre, France. The ECA office here says, "This may seem a frivolous expenditure, but is important to help increase the town's revenue."

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the taxpayers of this country will consider this not only frivolous but ridiculous. It is a reckless spending of the taxpayers money. The other body has appropriated \$150,000 to investigate gambling in this country and the ECA proposes to spend 4,500,000 francs to promote gambling in France. They are looking for a big tourist trade. These suckers will be given the proper trimming.

It is high time, Mr. Speaker, that we stop spending the taxpayer's money to promote gambling in France.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I notice also they are going to use ECA funds to put in television throughout Italy.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is right.

PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, some years ago the second President of the United States made a statement that may be of interest to the Members of the House at this time.

At that time he said:

JEFFERSON'S INTEGRITY

I confess that I am not reconciled to the idea of a chief magistrate parading himself through the several States, as an object of public gaze, and in quest of an applause which, to be valuable, should be purely voluntary. I had rather acquire silent good will by a faithful discharge of my duties than owe expressions of it to my putting myself in the way of receiving them.

As I have never yet seen the time when the public business would have permitted me to be so long in a situation in which I could not carry it on, so I have no reason to expect that such a time will come while I remain in office.

Mr. Speaker, those are the words of Thomas Jefferson.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. TACKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on Thursday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

ESTABLISHING GRADES OF CERTAIN RETIRED NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1151) to amend the act establishing grades of certain retired noncommissioned officers, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause over to and including line 3 on page 2 and insert "That the act entitled 'An act placing certain noncommissioned officers of the first grade', approved March 3, 1927, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 2. Noncommissioned officers of the following groups whose names were placed on the retired list of the Regular Army prior to July 1, 1922, are placed in the sixth enlisted pay grade established by section 201 (a) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (Public Law 351, 81st Cong.)—

"(1) all sergeants (first class), other than those sergeants (first class) referred to in section 1, who were retired as such,

"(2) all sergeants (first class), other than those sergeants (first class) referred to in section 1, who were changed to staff sergeants pursuant to the act of June 4, 1920, and who continued as such staff sergeants, or who became technical sergeants prior to their retirement, and who were retired in the third pay grade established by subsection 4 (b) of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 761)."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter from Mr. S. W. Jackson, of the highway department of the State of Pennsylvania, also a table contained in his annual report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the Record.]

UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation:

MAY 11, 1950.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Capitol Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SPEAKER RAYBURN: I wish to hereby tender my resignation as a member of the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission.

With very best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

FRANK A. BARRETT.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution 32, Seventy-third Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BISHOP] to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

SUSIE LEE SPENCER—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 593)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning without my approval H. R. 1026, a bill for the relief of the estate of Susie Lee Spencer.

The enrolled bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay \$7,500 to the estate of Mrs. Susie Lee Spencer, of Spartanburg, S. C., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of Mrs. Spencer sustained in an accident in the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, on December 11, 1943.

It appears from the committee reports and from Government records that Mrs. Spencer was employed by the Navy Department as a civilian truck driver at the Norfolk Navy Yard and was fatally injured on the night in question when her truck was struck by a train of cars which was being backed through the yard by a Navy yard locomotive. The investigating officer found that the railroad crossing had not been properly flagged in accordance with the Navy Department's general safety rules and that the conductor, a civilian employee of the Department, did not have his train under proper control

when approaching the crossing, and the officer expressed the opinion that the responsibility for the accident rested on the conductor who was charged with the proper handling of the train.

At the time of her death Mrs. Spencer was 28 years of age. She had been married only 8 months and left no dependent children or other relatives. Her husband made application under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for compensation on account of his wife's death. The claim had to be denied because there was no showing that, as required by the Compensation Act, the husband had been wholly dependent upon his wife for support at the time of her death. However, as permitted by the Compensation Act, a burial allowance of \$200 was awarded and paid to the funeral directors.

I can appreciate the motives of fairness and justice which prompted the Congress in seeking to make amends for the negligence of a Government employee by private bill insofar as money can do so. Unfortunately, I feel duty-bound to subordinate considerations of sympathy and individual equity to what I believe to be overriding considerations of sound public policy and equality before the law. The underlying issue presented by this case is identical to that involved in H. R. 1481, Eighty-first Congress, a bill for the relief of Julius Zafareni, which, on May 3, 1950, I returned to the Congress without my approval. In view of this identity of issues, it would appear that the reasons upon which my disapproval of H. R. 1481 was based apply with equal force to the instant case.

Moreover, when consideration was recently being given to certain proposed amendments to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, which are now contained in Public Law 357, Eighty-first Congress, the question in what circumstances the surviving husband of a Federal employee killed in the performance of duty should be compensated was again before the Congress. In those amendments, the provision which limited the right of a surviving husband to compensation under the act to cases in which the husband was "wholly dependent for support upon the deceased employee at the time of her death" was not only reaffirmed but was clarified by providing that he should be entitled to compensation only if he was so dependent upon her "by reason of his physical or mental disability * * *." Such a recently established general policy should not be weakened by singling out a particular individual for special treatment which is manifestly not accorded to others similarly situated.

For the foregoing reasons, I am compelled to withhold my approval from this measure.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 15, 1950.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

By unanimous consent, the bill and message were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PICKETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. BRYSON (at the request of Mr. TEAGUE) was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include in each an editorial.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the National Tennessean.

Mr. MILES (at the request of Mr. FERNANDEZ) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a copy of a speech made by the President of the United States at Umatilla, Oreg.

Mr. ENGLE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech made by Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson entitled "Security First, Economy Second."

Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a copy of the annual convention resolutions of the Kiwanis International.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances, in two to include editorials and in two to include resolutions.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. LOVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the subject, How Safe Is America?

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in four instances and include newspaper reports.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include the speeches made in the State of Idaho by the President of the United States.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include in the

first the speech of the President on May 11, in the second the speech of the President on May 12, and in the third the speech of the President on May 14.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution adopted by the Card Clothing Machine Operators Union of Fall River, Mass.

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article, notwithstanding the fact that it will exceed two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$430.50.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PROVIDING CERTAIN BENEFITS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR SETTLEMENT IN ALASKA BY WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4424) to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR GUAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4499) to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN PERSONNEL OF THE ARMED FORCES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5920) to provide for payment of amounts due mentally incompetent personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, the last time this bill was called up I asked unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice. I recognize the worthy objectives of the

bill and have discussed it with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY]. After further study of the bill, Mr. Speaker, I hope that the departments of Government that may take any bonds or make any payments within the purview of this law will be very, very careful to see that the rights and interests of the beneficiaries are protected at all times.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. FORD. I know that last time the bill was called up the gentleman from Massachusetts had some questions concerning the protection which would be given to those who might be declared to be incompetent. Has the gentleman gone into this matter to find out if there are adequate safeguards in that regard?

Mr. McCORMACK. If the department or departments that make payments within the purview of this act and designate the appointment of what might be termed an informal guardian follow the matter closely and provide for yearly reports and see that only proper expenditures are made by the guardian or conservator or whatever such person may be called, and also keep a constant check on the matter, I believe that satisfactory controls will exist for the proper safeguarding of the rights of the incompetent.

Also, we must remember that on any payment in excess of \$1,000 a bond may be exacted, which is a further safeguard.

Of course, the departments should realize any person appointed by them is a trustee holding a serious position of trust. When we delegate that power to any agency or agencies, they in turn have the serious responsibility which constitutes a grave trust, and I believe we are justified in presuming that they will perform their duty accordingly if this bill becomes law. If not, then Congress can very quickly meet any abuses that may occur in the future.

Mr. FORD. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask a question of the author of the bill. I note that it refers to those who are mentally incompetent. There is also another bill, 499, dealing with the psychosis of veterans. I remind the author of the bill that about 800,000 people occupy hospitals for the insane in the United States, and about half the hospital beds in the United States are occupied by the mentally incompetent. Psychiatrists tell us that about 35 percent of those individuals are there, not because they are necessarily insane, but because they are trying to escape some of the difficulties of life. They use it as an escape mechanism to enter into another era of life in which they can be perfectly happy without all of the difficulties that come to people who are up against the hard realities of life. Now, who decides whether these people are mentally incompetent? Might there not be some of these people who find the realities of life so hard that they get into a mentally incompetent frame of

mind, where there might be some abuses connected with this legislation?

Mr. KILDAY. I am not familiar with the large group to which the gentleman refers. That appears to be a pretty hard way out of the hard realities of life. However, this applies to military personnel. That is, those who are paid under the military pay law and would not come under the group to which you refer. When these people become mentally incompetent they have a very small amount of money coming to them. Ordinarily it is a month or a few months' pay while they are being judged by a board, so that the amount rarely is over a thousand dollars. The bill calls for a board of doctors of medicine, one of whom shall be a psychiatrist.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think they are properly protected, but I am disturbed about the large number filling our hospitals for the insane, and the fact that probably 35 percent of those beds are filled with people who do go there to escape some of the tough realities of life.

Mr. KILDAY. I would like to call attention to the fact that the bill was completely rewritten by the committee. It is not the bill which was before the House previously. It did not have the safeguards that this bill contains and it did not have the protection of a bond. We rewrote the bill completely.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I might also say that I recognize the worthy objective sought. Of course, if a person goes into court and is bonded for a small amount, the legal expenses and the court expenses are very large in proportion to the amount paid. So I recognize the very worth-while objective, and, upon consideration, I am satisfied that we might well let this bill pass. If the agencies watch it closely in the interest of the unfortunate beneficiary over whom somebody has been appointed to take care of the money paid to them, then everything will be all right.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the term "member of the uniformed services" as used in this act means any person on the active or retired list of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or Public Health Service, including transferred members of the Fleet Reserve and of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and members of the Reserve components of the respective services entitled to Federal pay either on the active or any retired list of said services.

Sec. 2. Any active duty pay and allowances, or any amounts due for accumulated or accrued leave, or any retired or retainer pay, otherwise payable to any member of the uniformed services who, in the opinion of competent medical authority, is mentally incapable of managing his own affairs, is authorized to be paid, for the use and benefit of such incompetent member, to such person or persons who may be designated by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce,

the Federal Security Administrator, or such other officer or officers as the respective Secretaries or Administrator may designate for such purposes, without the necessity for appointment in judicial proceedings of a committee, guardian, or other legal representative, and any payments to the person or persons so appointed as provided herein shall constitute a complete discharge of the obligation of the United States as to the amounts so paid: *Provided*, That no person serving in a legal, medical, or fiduciary capacity, or in any other capacity, shall demand or accept any fee, commission, or charge for any services rendered under the authority of, or in connection with, the provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply where a legal committee, guardian, or other representative has been appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, except as to any payments made hereunder prior to the receipt in the paying agency of the department or agency concerned of notice of such appointment.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Department concerned and the Federal Security Administrator shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out effectively the provisions of this act, and all determinations, except as to the amounts due, made by the respective Secretaries or by the Federal Security Administrator, or by their duly designated subordinates pursuant to this act, shall be final and conclusive and not subject to review by any court or Government official.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That the term 'member of the uniformed services' as used in this act means any person on the active or retired list of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or Public Health Service, including transferred members of the Fleet Reserve and of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and members of the Reserve components of the respective services entitled to Federal pay either on the active or any retired list of said services.

"Sec. 2. Any active-duty pay and allowances, or any amounts due for accumulated or accrued leave, or any retired or retainer pay, otherwise payable to any member of the uniformed services who, in the opinion of competent medical authority, is mentally incapable of managing his own affairs, is authorized to be paid, for the use and benefit of such incompetent member, to such person or persons who may be designated by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Federal Security Administrator, or other such officer or officers as the respective Secretaries or Administrator may designate for such purposes, without the necessity for appointment in judicial proceedings of a committee, guardian, or other legal representatives, and any payments to the person or persons so appointed as provided herein shall constitute a complete discharge of the obligation of the United States as to the amounts so paid: *Provided*, That no person serving in a legal, medical, or fiduciary capacity, or in any other capacity, shall demand or accept any fee, commission, or charge for any services rendered under the authority of, or in connection with, the provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply where a legal committee, guardian, or other representative has been appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, except as to any payments made hereunder prior to the receipt in the paying agency of the department or agency concerned of notice of such appointment: *And provided further*, That competent medical authority shall consist of a

board of not less than three qualified doctors of medicine, one of whom shall be specially qualified in the treatment of mental disorders, appointed by the Secretary of the Department concerned or the Federal Security Administrator from available medical officers.

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Department concerned and the Federal Security Administrator shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out effectively the provisions of this act, including a requirement that such person or persons designated to receive payments as provided in section 2 above shall furnish satisfactory assurances that amounts received have been and will be applied to the use and benefits of the incompetent and, in cases wherein the payments may be reasonably expected to exceed \$1,000, that a suitable bond shall be provided by such person or persons which may be paid for out of sums due the incompetent.

"Sec. 4. The determination of the person or persons authorized to receive payments as provided in section 2 above, made by the respective Secretaries or by the Federal Security Administrator, or by their duly designated subordinates pursuant to this act, shall be final and conclusive and not subject to review by any court or Government official."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAYMENT OF ANNUAL LEAVE TO CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2350) to amend the act of August 8, 1946, relating to the payment of annual leave to certain officers and employees.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 938), is amended by the addition of section 2, reading as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) If an officer or employee who under section 1 of this act would have been entitled to receive a lump-sum payment as compensation for annual leave is deceased, the payment shall be made to his estate.

"(b) The compensation provided for in section 1 of this Act shall be for all accumulated or current accrued annual leave which would have been due the officer or employee under the leave regulations in effect on the date of the expiration of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72) had he remained in the service immediately following the expiration of the Bituminous Coal Act until the expiration of such annual leave and which has not been granted him or for which he has not otherwise received credit or compensation.

"(c) Notwithstanding the period provided in section 1 of this Act for the filing of notices of election to receive lump-sum payments as compensation for annual leave, such payments may be made if a notice of election has been or is filed by an officer or employee, or the duly authorized representative of the estate of an officer or employee who is deceased, before the expiration of 180 days after the enactment of this section 2.

"(d) Any payments heretofore made which are in conformity with the provisions of this act, as amended, are ratified.

"(e) There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$3,052.26 for the purpose of making payments under this Act, as amended."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYING TITLE TO CERTAIN LAND TO THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3396) authorizing the Secretary of the Army to convey to the State of Kentucky title to certain lands situated in Hardin and Jefferson Counties, Ky.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to convey to the State of Kentucky, by quitclaim deed, title to that land, comprising approximately one hundred acres, acquired by the United States in the case entitled "United States of America versus Certain Lands Situated in Hardin and Jefferson Counties, Ky., The West Point Brick Co., et al.", Civil No. 362, in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky at Louisville.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2811) to amend section 1462 of title 18 of the United States Code, with respect to the importation or transportation of obscene matters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can somebody explain the provisions of this bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I think I might be able to explain the bill satisfactorily to the gentleman. It appears that at the present time, although the code does prohibit the importation or transportation of any obscene or lewd printed matter, books and so forth, it does not apply at the present time to phonograph records. This is to put phonograph records within the scope of the code in that regard, to put them in the same category as pictures and printed matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1462 of title 18 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1462. Importation or Transportation of Obscene Matters.

"Whoever brings into the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or knowingly deposits with any express company or other common carrier, for carriage in interstate or foreign commerce—

"(a) any obscene, lewd, lascivious, or filthy book, pamphlet, picture, motion picture film, paper, letter, writing, print, or other matter of indecent character; or

"(b) any obscene, lewd, lascivious, or filthy phonograph recording, electrical transcription, or other article or thing capable of producing sound; or

"(c) any drug, medicine, article, or thing designed, adapted, or intended for preventing conception, or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use; or any written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, how, or of whom, or by what means any of such mentioned articles, matters, or things, may be obtained or made; or

"Whoever knowingly takes from such express company or other common carrier any

matter or thing the depositing of which for carriage is herein made unlawful—

"Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both."

Sec. 2. The analysis of chapter 71 of such title, immediately preceding section 1461, is amended by striking out the item "1462. Importation or transportation of obscene literature," as set out in such analysis, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "1462. Importation or transportation of obscene matters."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 14, strike out the word "things," and insert the word "things".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ABOLITION OF HOLY CROSS NATIONAL MONUMENT, COLORADO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7339) to abolish the Holy Cross National Monument, in the State of Colorado, and to provide for the administration of the lands contained therein as a part of the national forest within which such national monument is situated, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Holy Cross National Monument, containing 1,392 acres, established by proclamation of May 11, 1929 (46 Stat. 2993), is hereby abolished, and the Federal lands and property therein shall hereafter be administered as a part of the national forest within which such properties are situated.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MANAGEMENT OF FOREST LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7155) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States to enable them to provide technical services to private forest land owners, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with State foresters or equivalent officials of the several States, Territories, and possessions for the purpose of encouraging the States, Territories, and possessions to provide technical services to private forest landowners and operators, and processors of primary forest products with respect to the management of foreign lands and the harvesting, marketing, and processing of forest products, and, where necessary to avoid uneconomic duplication of certain technical and training services, to make such services available to private agencies and persons. All such technical services shall be provided in each State, Territory, or possession in accordance with a plan agreed upon in advance between the Secretary and the State forester or equivalent official of the State, Territory, or possession.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of this act, the sum of \$2,500,000. Apportionment among the participating States, administrative expenses in connection with cooperative action with such States, and the amount to

be expended by the Secretary to make technical services available to private persons and agencies, shall be determined by the Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board of not less than five State foresters or equivalent officials selected by a majority of the State foresters or equivalent officials of all States, Territories, or possessions participating in the program. The amount paid by the Federal Government to any State, Territory, or possession for cooperative action in the State, Territory, or possession shall not exceed during any fiscal year the amount expended by the cooperating State, Territory, or possession for the same purpose during the same fiscal year, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such expenditures on the certificate of the appropriate official of the State, Territory, or possession having charge of the cooperative work for the State, Territory, or possession that the expenditures as herein provided have been made: *Provided*, That it is the intent of Congress that the Secretary may continue to cooperate with persons and private agencies in furnishing technical forestry services under existing authority.

Sec. 3. The act of May 18, 1937 (50 Stat. 188), known as the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, is hereby repealed effective June 30, 1950.

Sec. 4. This act shall be known as the Cooperative Forest Management Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASED MONTHLY DISABILITY BENEFITS UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6560) to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize provisions in national service life insurance policies for increased monthly disability benefits.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

UNIFORM BENEFITS FOR VETERANS ATTENDING MILITARY, NAVAL, AND COAST GUARD ACADEMIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7739) to provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at the service academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval wartime service for the purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 10 of the act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law 144, 78th Cong.; 38 U. S. C. 730), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. For the purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, service as a cadet at the United States Military Academy or as a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy or as a cadet at the United States Coast Guard Academy during the period from August 13, 1898, to July 5, 1902, shall be considered active military or naval service in the Spanish-American War; such service during the period from April 6, 1917, to November 12, 1918, shall be considered active military or naval service in World War I; and such service during the period December 7, 1941, to December 31, 1946, shall be considered active military or naval service in World War II."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "August 13" and insert in lieu thereof "April 21".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

USE OF DIVIDENDS ON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8236) to provide that on and after January 1, 1951, dividends on national service life insurance shall be applied in payment of premiums unless the insured has requested payment of dividends in cash.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the list of eligible bills on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, would there be objection to taking up the next bill?

The SPEAKER. The Chair allowed that to be done on one occasion and got into great trouble with the objectors; they had not studied it.

Mr. RANKIN. Then I will not ask that it be taken up.

AMENDING CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AND THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7058) to amend laws relating to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to objection, will the gentleman from North Carolina explain the bill?

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H. R. 7058 is to amend certain laws relating to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy. This bill was originally presented to the committee as H. R. 5532; however, the committee found that the Army and the Navy purported to be accomplishing the same thing but in different sections of the bill. We were convinced that if it were desirable to authorize equal provisions in certain respects for the two Academies, it should be accomplished in a single unified section wherein the language would be equally applicable to both of the services. These amendments, together with other changes deemed desirable by the committee, resulted in the clean bill H. R. 7058.

Section 1 of the bill, with the exception of subsection (c), is a codification of the existing law relating to the source of appointments to the Military Academy at West Point. Inasmuch as it was necessary to amend the law with refer-

ence to the nomination of candidates from among enlisted members of the Army and the Air Force and the Reserve components, it was considered advisable to codify the other sections of law which have come into being as the result of successive legislative acts over a long period of years. Inasmuch as the Navy required no amendment to its existing law on this subject, no comparable section is included for the Navy.

Subsection (c) provides a new method for the selection of 180 cadets from enlisted members of the Army and the Air Force and their Reserve components. Under existing law, the Army has an allotment of 90 for the enlisted men of the Regular Army and Regular Air Force. The National Guard has an allotment of 90 for its enlisted members, including the enlisted members of the Air National Guard. However, enlisted members of the Active Reserve, other than the National Guard, are not permitted to compete for appointments to West Point. There are at present approximately 110,000 enlisted members in the Active Reserve, and it was considered appropriate to extend them the same incentive as is already enjoyed by the other enlisted persons hereinbefore mentioned. As a result, the committee has included a new subsection (c) which places the entire quota of 180 on a completely competitive basis. During any 4-year period, the Army, the Air Force, the National Guard, and the Enlisted Reserve will each be authorized to nominate three candidates for each available vacancy from among their enlisted members who have served in an active-duty or active-training status in such component for not less than 1 year, who will compete for admission at the annual competitive entrance examination. Therefore, during any given 4-year period, each of these sources will nominate not to exceed 540 enlisted men for the competition, from which group will be selected the 180 best qualified without regard to the service or component from which the candidates are appointed. The committee considers this to be more meritorious than existing provisions of law.

Section 2 revises the existing maximum and minimum ages for admission to the two Academies. Under existing law, enacted as a wartime measure, candidates for admission may be as much as 24 years of age. As a result, we are having 27- and 28-year-old ensigns and second lieutenants entering the service. This is not considered to be a desirable situation in peacetime. The original provisions of section 2 on page 4, line 22, provided a maximum age limit of 21 as of January 1 of the calendar year of which the candidate enters the Academy. General Collins, Army Chief of Staff, protested this age limitation on the basis that it was an undue restriction on many enlisted men in the Army who had less opportunity to be nominated to the Academy because of the restriction of the numbers which may be nominated from enlisted men of the Regular Army. He proposed that the maximum age be 22 on July 1 of the calendar year in which admitted. The committee agreed to this position and amended the bill. As a result, the minimum age for ad-

mission will be 17 years of age and the maximum will be 22 years of age as of July 1 of the year on which admitted.

Both the Navy and the Air Force strongly recommended the minimum age of 17. It is particularly important to the Air Force since those Academy graduates who are allotted to the Air Force must receive a period of flight training before being capable of performing their military duty. Therefore, it is desirable to obtain graduates at the youngest possible age.

The first proviso of section 2 is a codification so far as the Army is concerned and a substitution of a statutory provision for an administrative practice so far as the Navy is concerned. The Navy has followed this procedure for more than 50 years. The second proviso is merely a codification.

Section 3 is a codification of existing law which sets forth the undertakings in which cadets and midshipmen shall engage upon completion of their academic education at the Academies.

Section 4, with one exception, is a codification of existing Army law and is a new provision to the Navy. It has previously been required of the Army that when a new class of cadets contains less than the number authorized, the Secretary of the Army was permitted to enumerate sufficient additional candidates to fill the class. It was further provided that the two-thirds of those so appointed must be from among qualified alternate candidates nominated by the Vice President, Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, Delegates and Resident Commissioners, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Governor of the Panama Canal, and one-third from among qualified candidates holding competitive appointments from sources authorized by law other than those holding such alternate appointments. The substitute amendments to existing law are found on page 7, line 3, in the words "at least two-thirds" and in lines 8 and 9 and in the words "not more than one-third." Under existing law, if the Army found that it was unable to fill its one-third quota, it applied these same restrictions to the two-thirds quota of qualified alternates of Congressmen and the other designated nominating agencies. The new language would remove this restriction so that if the Army is unable to attain its one-third quota, the deficiency may be supplied by appointing more than the two-thirds quota authorized for qualified alternates of the Vice President, Congressmen, and other designated agencies. The purpose of the amendment is to insure that the prescribed quotas of the respective academies will be maintained at full strength, the only limitation being the physical facilities of the respective Academies and the demands of the Armed Services.

The provisions of the original law, with reference to the two-thirds and one-third quotas, above described, were enacted as section 2 of the act of June 3, 1942, and were prompted for two reasons:

First. At the time of entrance of a new class each year, on July 1, there were usually more than 100 unfilled va-

cancies. Since the cost of operating the Military Academy, except for the modest pay of each cadet, is practically the same whether the corps is at full strength or under strength, it was apparent that it would be to the interest of the Government to make the maximum possible use of the plant and facilities at West Point.

Second. It was known that each year there were many congressional alternates with excellent qualifications who, though fully qualified mentally and physically, were denied entrance because their principals entered and there were no vacancies for the alternates. The same was true for many excellent competitive candidates for whom there were no vacancies. This provision, since its enactment, has been most gratifying and has resulted in the appointment of a number of congressional alternates who have proved to be outstanding cadets. I will not burden you with a complete list of the outstanding cadets who have been obtained from this source. I would call your attention to the committee report on pages 4 and 5 where eight of these young men, and a complete record of their outstanding accomplishments, are listed.

The foregoing facts clearly demonstrate the advisability of the original provisions of the 1942 act and the amendments contained in this bill. It should be thoroughly understood that neither these provisions nor other provisions of this bill will deprive any Congressman of a single nomination to either of the Academies. On the contrary, the only possible effect of section 4 will be to increase the number of congressional nominations.

The sole purpose of section 5 is to include the Air Force and Coast Guard personnel as sources from which the President may annually appoint 75 midshipmen.

Section 6, subsection (a), repeals existing law governing leave of absence of the Superintendent of the Military Academy without deduction from pay or allowances in the same manner as provided for other officers of the Academy. These provisions have been superseded by the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946. Therefore, this is a repealer section in the interest of codification.

Subsection (b) is a repealer section made necessary by section 2 of the bill.

Subsections (c) and (d) are repealer sections, made necessary by the codification in sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 and the amendments to section 5.

No attempt is being made in this bill to codify all the existing law relating to the Academies. In all frankness, there are many variations in the law governing administration of the two Academies, however, the Services' Academy Board in the office of the Secretary of Defense is now giving full consideration to all of these discrepancies and it is anticipated that their recommendations will be embodied in appropriate legislation which will subsequently be submitted to the Congress.

The Department of Defense, with the concurrence of the respective military departments and the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, recommends the

enactment of the proposed legislation. The bill is reported to the House with the unanimous vote of the House Committee on Armed Services. The bill is not complicated, and its provisions are entirely meritorious. I hope that you will give it your speedy approval.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. About all the bill does is to increase the number of men who can be taken from the enlisted ranks, and it also allows the members of the Reserve component to compete.

Mr. DURHAM. That is right.

Mr. SHORT. In order to build up our officer personnel.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy shall be authorized and consist of the following:

(a) Eight cadets from each State at large (four to be nominated by each Senator in Congress therefrom); four from each congressional district to be nominated by the Representative in Congress therefrom; four from each Territory to be nominated by the Delegate in Congress therefrom; four from Puerto Rico to be nominated by the Resident Commissioner thereof; six from the District of Columbia to be nominated by the Commissioners thereof, all of which cadets shall be actual residents of the State, or of the congressional or territorial district, or of the District of Columbia, or of the island of Puerto Rico, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed; and two cadets to be nominated by the Governor of the Panama Canal from among the sons of civilians residing in the Canal Zone and sons of civilian personnel of the United States Government and the Panama Railroad Company residing in the Republic of Panama.

(b) One hundred and seventy-two cadets from the United States at large, as follows: 40 to be nominated from among honor graduates of the honor military schools and the honor naval schools designated by the Department of the Army and the Department of the Navy, respectively, such nominations to be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Army may prescribe; 40 from among the sons of members of the land or naval forces (including male and female members of the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and of all components thereof) of the United States, who were killed in action or have died, or may hereafter die, of wounds or injuries received, or disease contracted, or preexisting injury or disease aggravated, in active service during World War I or World War II as each is defined by laws providing service-connected compensation or pension benefits for veterans of World War I and World War II and their dependents: *Provided*, That the determination of the Veterans' Administration as to the service connection of the cause of death shall be binding upon the Secretary of the Army: *And provided further*, That such appointees are otherwise qualified and shall be selected in order of merit as established by competitive examination; 3 upon nomination of the Vice President; and 89 to be appointed upon the personal selection of the President.

(c) One hundred and eighty cadets from among enlisted members of the Army of the United States and the Air Force of the United States. Each component (Regular and Reserve) of these services may nominate three candidates for each available vacancy from

among their enlisted members, who have served in an active-duty or active-training status in such component not less than 1 year, to compete for admission at the annual competitive entrance examination. Such nominations shall be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary concerned may prescribe. The vacancies will be filled from among such qualified competitors making the highest proficient averages in the order of merit established at the competitive entrance examination, without regard to the service or component thereof from which the candidates are appointed.

(d) The number of cadets hereinbefore authorized to be nominated or selected constitutes in each instance the total number of cadets authorized in the corps of cadets at any one time from the respective source or nomination or selection except as herein-after provided in this act.

(e) In addition to the number of cadets hereinbefore authorized, which totals 2,496 there is also authorized such number of cadets (who are otherwise qualified for admission) as may be appointed from the United States at large from among the sons of persons who have been or shall hereafter be awarded a Medal of Honor in the name of Congress for acts performed while in any of the Armed Forces of the United States.

All cadets, from whatever source of admission, shall be appointed by the President.

Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 1951, all candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy must be not less than 17 years of age on July 1 and not more than 21 years of age on January 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the Academy: *Provided*, That whenever any member of the graduating class shall fail to complete the course with his class by reason of sickness, or deficiency in his studies, or other cause, such failure shall not operate to delay the admission of his successor: *Provided further*, That candidates allowed for States, for congressional districts, for the District of Columbia, and for Territories for appointment to the respective Academies must be actual residents of the States, districts, or Territories, respectively, from which they are nominated.

Sec. 3. Hereafter, each cadet appointed to the United States Military Academy and each midshipman appointed to the United States Naval Academy shall, if a citizen or national of the United States, sign articles, with the consent of his parents or guardian if he be a minor, and if any he have, by which he shall engage—

(1) to complete the course of instruction at said Academy; and

(2) if tendered an appointment as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army or Regular Air Force upon graduation from the United States Military Academy, or in the Regular Navy or Regular Marine Corps or Regular Air Force upon graduation from the United States Naval Academy, to accept such appointment and to serve under such appointment for not less than three consecutive years immediately following the date of graduation; and

(3) in the event of the acceptance of his resignation from a commissioned status in the Regular component of such armed service prior to the sixth anniversary of his graduation, or in the event of an appointment in such Regular service not being tendered, to accept a commission which may be tendered him in the Reserve component of such Regular service and not to resign from such Reserve component prior to such sixth anniversary.

Sec. 4. When upon determination that upon the admission of a new class to the United States Military Academy or the United States Naval Academy, the total number of cadets or midshipmen will be less than the number authorized, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy

may within their discretion and within the capacity of the respective academies, nominate additional cadets or midshipmen, respectively, to be admitted in such class in such number to meet the needs of the armed services, but not to exceed the authorized strength of the corps of cadets or the brigade of midshipmen, from qualified candidates holding alternate appointments and other qualified candidates holding competitive appointments from the remaining sources of admission authorized by law recommended and found to be qualified by the Academic Board of the respective academies, at least two-thirds of those so appointed to be from among qualified alternate candidates nominated by the Vice President, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, Delegates and Resident Commissioners, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Governor of the Panama Canal, and not more than one-third of those so appointed to be from among qualified candidates holding competitive appointments from sources authorized by law other than those holding such alternate appointments: *Provided*, That any appointments made pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and not in lieu of appointments otherwise authorized by law.

Sec. 5. Subsection (a) of section 16 of the act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1061), as amended (34 U. S. C. 1039), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"(a) The President may appoint annually 75 midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy from among the sons of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard personnel."

Sec. 6. The following provisions of law are hereby repealed:

(a) That part of the act of August 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 263, 264) reading as follows: "Hereafter the Secretary of War may grant the superintendent of the academy leave of absence without deduction from pay or allowances for the same period that the superintendent may grant leave of absence to other officers of the academy under the provisions of section 1330 of the Revised Statutes."

(b) Effective January 1, 1951, section 1318 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1 of the act of December 11, 1945 (59 Stat. 606), and section 1517 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 2 of the act of December 11, 1945 (59 Stat. 606).

(c) So much of—

(1) the second paragraph of the act of June 8, 1926 (ch. 492, 44 Stat. 704);

(2) the act of December 1, 1942 (ch. 650, 56 Stat. 1024);

(3) the act of November 24, 1945 (ch. 492, 59 Stat. 586); and

(4) the act of November 24, 1945 (ch. 493, 59 Stat. 586),

as pertain to cadets at the United States Military Academy, and the Secretary of War.

(d) Section 1321, Revised Statutes; section 2 of the act of May 4, 1916 (39 Stat. 62); chapter XXII of the act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 894); the act of June 7, 1935 (ch. 201, 49 Stat. 332); the act of July 26, 1937 (ch. 523, 50 Stat. 534); the act of June 3, 1942 (ch. 322, 56 Stat. 306); section 15 of the act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1061), and all other laws or parts of laws inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and the provisions of this act shall be in effect in lieu thereof.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 4, line 22, strike "on July 1" and substitute "twenty-two" for "twenty-one".

On page 4, line 23, substitute "July" for "January".

On page 5, line 15, after "engage", substitute a "comma" for the "dash" and add "unless sooner discharged by competent authority—".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent, the resolution (H. Res. 497) was laid on the table.

THE BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON PARKWAY

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 567 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5990) to provide for the development, administration, and maintenance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in the State of Maryland as an extension of the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and at this time I yield 5 minutes to the author of the bill, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSCER], who will explain to the House the provisions of the bill H. R. 5990.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 567 brings before the House the bill H. R. 5990 which is a measure I introduced some time back for the purpose of transferring jurisdiction from the Public Roads Administration to the National Park Service of certain rights-of-way and park land between the District of Columbia line and the Fort Meade Reservation.

At the close of the NRA President Roosevelt transferred from the then defunct NRA approximately \$2,000,000 to the Public Roads Administration for the purpose of developing a parkway system which would run primarily through vast Government reservations to connect with a similar road to be constructed from Baltimore to Fort Meade. An agreement was made at that time between the Federal Government and Maryland with reference to the location of the road. Had it not been for that agreement Maryland would naturally have programed the road at a width in keeping with the construction of Maryland roads rather than the 400 feet provided and at a location where it would have primarily served the public rather than the various Government reservations through which this will go.

As now located the parkway will extend along five Federal reservations, a distance of 8.5 miles of it being on Government land. Those reservations are Fort Meade with 13,000 or more acres, the District of Columbia Training School with 1,400 acres, the Patuxent Wildlife Refuge of 2,700 acres, the massive Beltsville Agricultural Experiment Station and Research Center of 12,000 acres, and the Greenbelt project of 3,000 acres, making a total of 33,260 Government-owned acres or about 52 square miles of Government land that this project goes through.

On the faith of this agreement the State of Maryland has practically completed its portion of the road which is approximately halfway from the city line down to Fort Meade.

Mr. SHORT. Does the gentleman mean from the city of Baltimore?

Mr. SASSCER. From the city of Baltimore down to Fort Meade where the parkway system under this agreement is to pick it up and bring it on through those Government reservations, approximately half of it being through Government-owned land.

Rights-of-way have been obtained with this money that was allotted at the beginning, there has been some grading, all the engineering has been completed and it is located on a line which would not, of course, have been selected by the State.

No. 1 Highway, as all of you know, is a death trap. In 1949 38 people were killed and 739 injured, many of them seriously. We feel that this is a commitment, that it is primarily a Government project and in the faith of the commitment we urge the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. STEFAN. How much is this going to cost?

Mr. SASSCER. This bill limits the expenditure to \$13,000,000.

Mr. STEFAN. Is it going to result in an appropriation of \$13,000,000?

Mr. SASSCER. I understand \$3,000,000 has been approved by the budget. It is to be included in the parkway system.

Mr. STEFAN. I would like to know what this is going to cost.

Mr. COX. Thirteen million dollars.

Mr. STEFAN. They will have to come in for an appropriation for that, will they not?

Mr. COX. I think so.

Mr. SASSCER. Part of the road will cost approximately \$15,000,000, and that is in the last stages of completion. Approximately \$2,000,000 of Federal money has been spent in the initial stages of this. The bill limits the expenditures to \$13,000,000. However, the immediate expenditure, which is a corollary but not in this bill, is \$3,000,000, which has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and will, we hope, be included in the parkway authorization.

Mr. STEFAN. Why could not that be taken out of the Federal State-aid road program instead of coming in here with special legislation?

Mr. BEALL. If the gentleman will yield, Maryland has already taken her share of the Federal contribution and put it on the eastern end of the road.

Mr. STEFAN. Then this is special legislation.

Mr. BEALL. No.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I do not know of any objection on this side with regard to the passage of the rule. I now yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this time to follow the line of questioning started by the gentleman from Nebraska. As I understand, this is a move to get away from the regular Federal aid to highways system. Is that correct?

Mr. FALLON. To give the gentleman a brief history of this highway, the move to build this highway was initiated by the Federal Government back in 1942.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Can the gentleman answer my question directly? I have only a short time. I know the history of the act.

Mr. FALLON. The highway was designed by the Federal Government to serve Federal properties up to and including Fort Meade. The State of Maryland was asked if it would not cooperate and extend the highway from Fort Meade into Baltimore. This the State of Maryland agreed to do. This highway would serve 52 square miles of Government property, which is 10 square miles less than the whole city of Washington. The State of Maryland has already completed about 7 miles of highway and intends to complete the remaining 6 miles into Fort Meade by the end of 1952. The Government has acquired all the rights-of-way from Fort Meade into the city of Washington, on which it has spent approximately \$2,000,000.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Now answer this question. Exactly how much money is coming out of the Treasury of the United States as the result of this authorization, if it is agreed to?

Mr. FALLON. Thirteen million dollars.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is not this plan called the \$35,000,000 parkway?

Mr. FALLON. That is right.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Where do we get this money? How much is entailed here?

Mr. FALLON. Maryland is putting up \$14,000,000—some to build its end of the highway.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Why could you not come in here when we bring the regular Federal-State-aid highway bill into the House and take care of this project then? We are going to have that bill here in a few days.

Mr. FALLON. Under the new general highway bill Maryland can build a road from the point where they have now stopped into the District of Columbia, but not using the same route, not serving the Government property but serving the Maryland constituency, for the same amount of money as the Government is going to put into this highway, under the new general roads bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Does not the gentleman believe that this is maybe special legislation?

Mr. FALLON. No; this is not special legislation at all.

Mr. STEFAN. It is special legislation in that it does not come in under the regular Federal-aid highway program.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. The proposed parkway is in a different category than the ordinary Federal highway, because it serves much Federal Government property.

Mr. FALLON. Fifty-two square miles of Government property.

Mr. SHORT. Maryland is putting up her share.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. This is some difference and some variation of the usual procedure as established in the 1940 and 1944 Highway Acts. This bill and also the highway has been considered by our Subcommittee on Roads of the Committee on Public Works, and we felt this was a separate program and should be considered by itself. The total cost will be \$13,000,000, but it represents a different principle of allocation than carried in the Highway Act which will be considered by this body Friday of this week.

Mr. STEFAN. Do you not believe in view of the fact that \$13,000,000 is involved, it ought to be held over?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I feel that it should be considered today so we will then be ready to hear the Highway Act on Friday.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Do you not think in view of the importance of this procedure, apparent new precedent, taking this program away from Mr. MacDonald's Public Road department and putting it into the Department of the Interior, this ought to be passed over? It calls for an eventual appropriation of \$13,000,000. This is very important legislation.

Mr. FALLON. I do not believe the matter should be passed over now, because if the State of Maryland was to build this highway from the point where they have now stopped, into the District of Columbia under the regular Federal aid to roads program, they would not use this route, and they would not be serving 52 square miles of Government property. Instead, the road would serve more of State property and the \$2,000,000 that the Government has already put up would be wasted, because the State of Maryland is not going to build a road through Government property.

Mr. STEFAN. I am afraid we are hurrying this unnecessarily. I know a safe highway is needed but I just wonder if we are setting a new precedent.

Mr. FALLON. May I point out to the gentlemen that this project is 9 years old.

Mr. STEFAN. I know of the hard work the gentleman from Maryland [Mr.

BEALL] has done on this legislation in order to eventually get this road in Maryland completed but I feel the matter should have full and lengthy debate in view of the money involved and the apparent precedent the legislation sets.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, in view of the huge outlay of funds involved in this bill, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRIEST). Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 165]

Addonizio	Gillette	Morrison
Allen, Calif.	Gilmer	Morton
Anderson, Calif.	Gordon	Multer
Andresen,	Gorski	Murphy
August H.	Graham	Nixon
Andrews	Granahan	Norton
Angell	Grant	O'Brien, Ill.
Arends	Green	O'Hara, Minn.
Barden	Gwinn	O'Neill
Barrett, Pa.	Hale	O'Toole
Biemiller	Hall,	Pace
Bolling	Leonard W.	Passman
Boykin	Halleck	Patterson
Bramblett	Hand	Pfeifer,
Breen	Hare	Joseph L.
Bryson	Hart	Pfeiffer,
Buchanan	Harvey	William L.
Buckley, Ill.	Hays, Ohio	Philbin
Buckley, N. Y.	Heffernan	Phillips, Tenn.
Bulwinkle	Heller	Plumley
Burdick	Herlong	Poulson
Burnside	Herter	Powell
Burton	Hoeven	Quinn
Canfield	Hoffman, Ill.	Rabaut
Cannon	Hollifield	Ramsay
Carlyle	Howell	Redden
Carnahan	Jackson, Calif.	Rhodes
Carroll	Jackson, Wash.	Ribicoff
Case, N. J.	James	Rich
Case, S. Dak.	Javits	Riehlman
Cavalcante	Jenison	Rivers
Celler	Jennings	Robeson
Chatham	Jones, N. C.	Rodino
Chesney	Judd	Roosevelt
Chipfield	Kearns	Sabath
Christopher	Kelley, Pa.	Sadlak
Chudoff	Kelly, N. Y.	Saylor
Clemente	Keogh	Scott,
Cole, Kans.	Kilburn	Hardie
Corbett	Kirwan	Scott,
Coudert	Klein	Hugh D., Jr.
Cunningham	Kunkel	Shafer
Dague	Lane	Shelley
Davenport	Lanham	Sheppard
Davis, N. Y.	Latham	Simpson, Pa.
Davis, Tenn.	LeCompte	Smith, Ohio
Dawson	Lesinski	Stanley
Deane	Lichtenwalter	Stockman
DeGraffenreid	Linehan	Sutton
Delaney	Lovre	Taber
Dingell	Lyle	Taylor
Dollinger	McConnell	Towe
Dolliver	McCulloch	Wadsworth
Donohue	McDonough	Walsh
Doughton	McGrath	Walter
Douglas	McKinnon	Welch
Doyle	McMillan, S. C.	Welch
Eaton	McMillen, Ill.	Wheeler
Eberharter	McSweeney	Whitaker
Ellsworth	Magee	White, Calif.
Engel, Mich.	Marcantonio	White, Idaho
Engle, Calif.	Martin, Iowa	Wickersham
Feighan	Meyer	Widnall
Fenton	Miles	Wigglesworth
Flood	Miller, Calif.	Wolverton
Frazier	Miller, Md.	Wood
Fulton	Miller, Nebr.	Woodhouse
Gamble	Mitchell	Yates
Gary	Monroney	Young
Gavin	Morgan	Zablocki

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 228 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON PARKWAY

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I trust my remarks will not be construed in any way as a criticism directly or indirectly of any Member who has made a point of order that a quorum is not present. But in justice to the Members who are necessarily absent today, as majority leader I feel it is my duty to make clear for the RECORD that some Members are away today because of the primary which will take place tomorrow in the State of Pennsylvania. It is a time-honored custom, regardless of the party in power, to take into consideration the primary contests in the several States in making up the legislative program. The leadership of the House, whether it has been Democratic or Republican, has always scheduled a light program on the day of any primary, as well as the day before and, if possible, the day after, so that Members might have the opportunity to attend to their primary contests, if any, and to vote themselves. Of course, every Member wants to set an example for the people of his district by being home and voting.

As majority leader of the House, I take the responsibility involved in so scheduling the legislative program of the House. I do not hesitate to do so because it has been done for years during the time that I have been majority leader, and also when my friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], was majority leader during the Eightieth Congress, as I feel properly so.

For today we had the Consent Calendar scheduled and the bill and rule which is now being considered. Tomorrow we will have the Private Calendar and one bill. These matters would have to be taken up some time and so we are not wasting time today by taking up this legislation. If they are not taken up today and tomorrow, they will have to be taken up later in the week. These bills scheduled for today and tomorrow are more or less noncontroversial, the controversial legislation being scheduled for the latter part of the week.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. I heartily concur in what the majority leader has just said, any other modus operandi would be intolerable. It would not be possible to carry on the business of the House. Recently a certain columnist arraigned Members on both sides for alleged absenteeism. Ordinarily, a Member of the House is working in his office when the bells ring and he finds out a quorum call is taking place. Ninety percent of the Member's time is spent in his office or making calls on the various departments of Government or at committee meetings. That is the way a Member of Congress serves the people of his district. I express my appreciation to the majority leader for what he has just said.

Mr. McCORMACK. I felt it was my duty and obligation on this occasion to make that clear to the membership. I am in no way criticising, directly or indirectly, any Member who makes a point of order that a quorum is not present. But, I feel it is my duty to protect the Members who are away, so that the RECORD would reflect the true picture, so the people of the country may be advised through the press what the situation actually is. Those Members who are away today should not be criticized because of their absence in order to attend to matters concerning themselves and their constituencies.

Furthermore, the legislation which we are now considering is more or less noncontroversial. It would, of course, have to be programmed at some time and it should be understood by all that we are by no means wasting time by taking this legislation up now, but on the other hand, we are extending the proper sort of consideration to our colleagues who may have a primary fight on their hands, the sort of consideration that all of us would like to receive if we had a primary fight.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON].

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to take any time on the rule, but I feel I might be able to clear up a few misunderstandings in regard to this bill.

I would like to start from the beginning. The move to build this highway was initiated by the Federal Government in 1942. Two million dollars was appropriated to the Public Roads Administration to build the highway. The purpose of building the highway was a national defense measure. It was initiated by President Roosevelt to serve mainly Fort Meade. At the time this move was initiated the officials of the State of Maryland were called in and asked if they would cooperate with the Federal Government, that when the highway is completed to Fort Meade they would continue the highway on to Baltimore. The officials of Maryland agreed to do this. They agreed to build it under Federal specifications, that is, with a 400-foot right-of-way acquired by the State of Maryland, from Fort Meade into Baltimore, to conform with the rights-of-way acquired by the Federal Government from Washington to Fort Meade. They also specified that there should be dual 24-foot lanes divided not less than 100 feet, according to the topography of the land. The construction of this road is considerably more than the average State expends on a normal dual State highway, due to the width of the highway and the width of the rights-of-way. It is not normal that a State condemn property 400 feet wide for any particular highway.

The Federal Government proceeded to secure rights-of-way from the District line up to a point below Jessup's Road, opposite Fort Meade. The private property that was acquired, and also the Federal Government agencies in agreement, turned this road over to the Public Works Administration. Something less than \$2,000,000 was spent in acquiring

ing and grading 6 miles of this highway, starting at the District line 3 miles, and starting from Fort Meade toward Washington 3 miles. Of course, the war came on and the work was suspended, due to material reasons. But after the war was over, the State of Maryland, living up to the agreement it made with the Federal Government, has already constructed the highway, according to Government specifications, down to a point below what is known as Friendship Airport. The State of Maryland has acquired rights-of-way in and across Jessup's Road, where they will build a large underpass so that this will be a safe non-access highway.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALLON. I yield.

Mr. BEALL. Is it not a fact that Maryland has just about completed her part of it now? It has completed about 8 miles and has about 5 miles to complete?

Mr. FALLON. That is correct. It has completed 8 miles and has about 5 miles to complete. The State roads commission tell us now in the committee that they would have it completed in 1952.

Mr. BEALL. And is it not further a fact that this road as built will not be of any use to anybody until it is built all the way in?

Mr. FALLON. It would not be of any use to the Federal Government as far as serving this property is concerned. This road serves 52 square miles of Federal property. That is only 10 square miles less than the whole city of Washington. When this highway is built through this Government property it will enhance the value of this property to the extent that it might pay the Government to build this road for nothing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALLON. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Aside from the explanation that the gentleman is making, the question has been asked as to why this proposal was not embraced in the general Federal-aid highway bill which is to be considered later in the week. Is it not true that this proposal for the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and the Suitland Parkway were embraced in one bill introduced in 1949?

Mr. FALLON. That is right.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And that at the request of the Committee on Public Works, those two proposals were divorced on the ground that there should be separate treatment of each proposal, and thereupon Suitland was taken over under an act passed by the Congress in 1949, and this bill was reported in a separate bill which was introduced in August 1949, following the passage of the Suitland highway bill.

Mr. FALLON. That is true.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And is it not also true that one reason why this bill was reported separately was because the President recommended in his budget an appropriation? The committee

thought there should be an authorization before the President's recommendation was adopted by the Congress, although strictly not necessary, but to limit the appropriations. Thereupon, this bill was submitted presently, submitted unanimously by the committee because of the fact that its construction had already begun and because of the further fact that it was unlike all other authorizations for parkway construction where work had not been begun. We are faced with a separate proposition which should be considered, and I believe that a consideration of this bill on its merits will show that there is no conflict between this bill and the regular Federal Aid Authorization Act.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALLON. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. It should be pointed out that the highway passes through five different Federal reservations and properties in about half of the distance between here and Fort Meade.

Mr. FALLON. The gentleman from Michigan is right.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALLON. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. What concerns me is whether or not this is going to prove to be a precedent for the enlargement of all these other highways running out of Washington, whether they be in Maryland or Virginia. Will it be the future policy of the Government to construct four-lane highways on Route 29 to the northeast, or Route 240 to the west?

Mr. FALLON. I do not think so.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALLON. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I think the question asked by the gentleman from Minnesota should have been asked and that it is a matter that gave a number of us some concern. The gentleman from Maryland says he does not think it will set a precedent, but the fact remains that the Federal Government has constructed and paid for the construction of about one-third of the road from here to Fort Belvoir; the fact remains that the Federal Government has paid for the construction and building of the highways that go into Virginia and around the Pentagon; the fact remains that the Federal Government paid for the construction of the Mount Vernon Boulevard; the fact remains that the Federal Government pays for the construction of all parkways within the national parks and the District of Columbia; all parkways in the District are constructed by the Federal Government.

Mr. DONDERO. The question asked by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] was exactly the question I raised in the committee. We discussed other projects and features, but were advised that no precedent was set.

Mr. FALLON. I may say to the gentleman from Michigan that if he will remember, at that time I said that this is quite a different category because the Federal Government is coming in and

asking the State to do a thing; it is not a case of the State coming to the Federal Government and asking the Federal Government for something.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALLON. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. Is there involved in this plan any arrangement to bypass Baltimore, or will we still have to spend an hour trying to get through Baltimore?

Mr. FALLON. That too came out in the committee, and I will explain that to the gentleman. Baltimore City has an appropriation now under a law passed last year to spend \$20,000,000 on the first leg of a highway bypassing Baltimore. In addition to that, an announcement was made by the Governor 2 weeks ago that when the Chesapeake bridge is completed, which will be 2 years from now, it is their intention to take this highway across and under the Patapsco River into the Philadelphia road as in the Federal plan, and is planning to bypass Baltimore City. In addition to that, we have one leg of the bypass completed.

Mr. VORYS. What the gentleman has to say about Baltimore and Maryland is most persuasive with me in asking the Federal Government to participate.

Mr. FALLON. And I may also say that a new highway is being built now from Annapolis into Washington, a new dual highway, in which the Federal Government will not be asked to contribute one single cent.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Maryland yield?

Mr. FALLON. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to compliment my friend the gentleman from Maryland on the able presentation he is making; I intend to support him on the pending rule.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALLON. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. In passing this type of legislation is a precedent set for other States and cities to ask for like aid?

Mr. FALLON. No precedent is set.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Can the gentleman cite similar instances in which these provisions prevail?

Mr. FALLON. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] just went into great detail on the different parkways in and around Washington which the Federal Government has constructed literally at its own cost. However, the Federal Government is not paying the entire bill because in this case with a cost of \$30,000,000, the State of Maryland is paying \$15,000,000.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. All these highways, though, were constructed by the military.

Mr. FALLON. Under the Highway Act, Maryland can get a 50 percent Federal contribution on such a highway, and that is exactly what this bill does.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, being the first Member today to raise the point of order that a quorum was not present, I want to say that I was first provoked to do that by a slight misunderstanding as to a ruling of the Chair. However, in view of the fact that legislation of such importance, involving a large sum of money, smelling decidedly like pork, is being called up, I do not think it should be considered in a campaign year without a quorum being present to decide on the merits of such legislation. I think we should have a quorum on the floor before legislation involving so many millions of dollars is considered. In all fairness to the taxpayers who are going to dole out the millions for this highway to Pimlico and Laurel, to the race tracks, and to reelect perhaps or assist in reelecting people to high office in the State of Maryland, in view of the fact that the taxpayers are already financing a junket for High Tax H., who is now traveling across the country, I think it is highly improper that this legislation be considered at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I can go along with the statement that business must be scheduled for consideration and that we all desire that everyone who has a primary should have full opportunity of attending and advising with his people. But when there is important legislation or legislation calling for the expenditure of \$15,000,000, and when the gentleman who scheduled this legislation knows that many Members of the House will be away, not only for attendance at their primary campaign and to conduct their primary campaigns, but, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mason] said, when 145 of them are attending a political meeting in Chicago, at which President Truman is making a nonpolitical speech then important legislation calling for the expenditure of this amount of money should be postponed so that the membership of the House may be present and vote. I am sure the gentlemen in Chicago who are enjoying this Democratic celebration would like to be here and assist in seeing that the money is appropriated for proper purposes.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] referred to this road being built to the race tracks for gambling purposes. They are spending 4,500,000 francs to build a gambling casino over there in France with ECA funds.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I heard the gentleman speak about that this morning. I assume it does not meet with his approval.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I take it that the gentleman from Kansas is the one to whom the majority leader referred a moment ago as raising the point of order that a quorum was not present. I raised that point of order and properly so because in the Second District of Kansas \$15,000,000 is important business. When we have a piece of legislation authorizing the expenditure of that sum of money I felt, and I still feel, that a quorum should be present for the consideration of the rule bringing up a measure authorizing the spending of that much money. In the weeks just passed we members of the Appropriations Committee were toiling here day in and day out trying to save money for the taxpayers. Now we see a piece of legislation brought in here which would authorize more money after an hour's deliberation than we were able to save in a week's time. I was absolutely right when I made the point of order that a quorum was not present.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 166]		
Addonizio	Davis, Wis.	Hoffman, Ill.
Allen, Calif.	Dawson	Hollifield
Anderson, Calif.	Deane	Howell
Andresen,	DeGraffenried	Huber
August H.	Delaney	Jackson, Calif.
Angell	Dingell	Jackson, Wash.
Barden	Dollinger	James
Barrett, Pa.	Dolliver	Javits
Battle	Donohue	Jenison
Biemiller	Douglas	Jennings
Bolling	Doyle	Jones, N. C.
Bolton, Ohio	Eaton	Judd
Boykin	Eberharter	Kearns
Bramblett	Ellsworth	Kelley, Pa.
Breen	Engel, Mich.	Kelly, N. Y.
Bryson	Feighan	Keogh
Buchanan	Fenton	Kerr
Buckley, Ill.	Fernandez	Kilburn
Buckley, N. Y.	Flood	Kirwan
Bulwinkle	Frazier	Klein
Burke	Fulton	Kunkel
Burnside	Gamble	Lane
Burton	Gary	Lanham
Byrne, N. Y.	Gavin, Pa.	Latham
Canfield	Gillette	LeCompte
Carlyle	Gilmer	Lesinski
Carnahan	Gordon	Lichtenwalter
Carroll	Gorski	Lind
Case, N. J.	Graham	Linehan
Case, S. Dak.	Granahan	Lovre
Cavalcante	Green	Lyle
Celler	Gwinn	McCarthy
Chatham	Hale	McConnell
Chesney	Hall	McCulloch
Chipfield	Leonard W.	McDonough
Christopher	Halleck	McGrath
Chudoff	Hand	McKinnon
Clemente	Hare	McMillan, S. C.
Cole, Kans.	Hart	McMillen, Ill.
Corbett	Harvey	McSweeney
Coudert	Hays, Ohio	Magee
Crosser	Hébert	Marcantonio
Cunningham	Heffernan	Martin, Iowa
Dague	Heller	Meyer
Davenport	Herlong	Miller, Calif.
Davis, N. Y.	Herter	Miller, Md.
Davis, Tenn.	Hoeven	

Mitchell	Quinn
Monroney	Rabaut
Morgan	Ramsay
Morrison	Redden
Morton	Rhodes
Multer	Ribicoff
Murphy	Rich
Nixon	Riehlman
Norton	Rivers
O'Brien, Ill.	Robeson
O'Hara, Minn.	Rodino
O'Neill	Roosevelt
O'Toole	Sabath
Passman	Sadlak
Patterson	Saylor
Pfeifer,	Scott, Hardie
Joseph L.	Scott,
Pfeiffer,	Hugh D., Jr.
William L.	Shafer
Philbin	Shelley
Phillips, Tenn.	Sheppard
Plumley	Simpson, Pa.
Potter	Smith, Ohio
Poulson	Stanley
Powell	Steed

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and twenty-three Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present. The roll call is automatic. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 194, nays 32, not voting 206, as follows:

[Roll No. 167] YEAS—194

Abbt	Doughton	Jonas
Abernethy	Durham	Jones, Ala.
Albert	Elliott	Jones, Mo.
Allen, Ill.	Elston	Karst
Allen, La.	Evins	Karsten
Anderson, Calif.	Fallon	Kee
Andrews	Fellows	Kennedy
Arends	Fernandez	Kerr
Aspinall	Fogarty	Kilday
Auchincloss	Forand	King
Bailey	Ford	Kruse
Baring	Fugate	Larcade
Bates, Ky.	Furcolo	LeFevre
Bates, Mass.	Garmatz	Lenke
Beall	Gathings	Lodge
Beckworth	Golden	Lucas
Bennett, Fla.	Goodwin	Lynch
Bennett, Mich.	Gore	McCarthy
Bishop	Gossett	McCormack
Blackney	Granger	McGregor
Blatnik	Grant	McGuire
Boggs, Del.	Gregory	McSweeney
Boggs, La.	Guill	Mack, Ill.
Bolton, Md.	Hagen	Mack, Wash.
Bonner	Hall	Madden
Bosone	Edwin Arthur	Mahon
Brehm	Harden	Mansfield
Brooks	Hardy	Marsalis
Brown, Ga.	Harris	Martin, Mass.
Brown, Ohio	Harrison	Mason
Burdick	Harvey	Morrow
Burke	Havener	Mills
Burleson	Hays, Ark.	Morris
Camp	Hedrick	Moulder
Cannon	Heseltun	Murdock
Chief	Hill	Murray, Tenn.
Colmer	Hinsaw	Nelson
Combs	Hobbs	Nicholson
Cooley	Holmes	Noland
Cooper	Hope	Norrell
Cox	Horan	O'Brien, Mich.
Crawford	Huber	O'Hara, Ill.
Crosser	Irving	O'Sullivan
Davis, Ga.	Jacobs	Patman
Denton	Jenkins	Patten
D'Ewart	Jensen	Perkins
Dondero	Johnson	Peterson

Pickett	Secret
Poage	Short
Polk	Sikes
Preston	Simpson, Ill.
Price	Sims
Priest	Smith, Va.
Rains	Spence
Rankin	Staggers
Reed, Ill.	Steed
Richards	Stigler
Rogers, Fla.	Sullivan
Rogers, Mass.	Tackett
Rooney	Talle
Sadowski	Tauriello
St. George	Teague
Sanborn	Thomas
Sasser	Thompson
Scudder	Thornberry

NAYS—32

Andersen,	Hull	Phillips, Calif.
H. Carl	Kean	Reed, N. Y.
Barrett, Wyo.	Kearney	Rees
Byrnes, Wis.	Keating	Scrivner
Clevenger	Keefe	Smith, Kans.
Cole, N. Y.	Macy	Smith, Wis.
Cotton	Marshall	Stefan
Curtis	Miller, Nebr.	Whitten
Davis, Wis.	Murray, Wis.	Wilson, Ind.
Gross	Norblad	Winstead
Hoffman, Mich.	O'Konski	Withrow

NOT VOTING—206

Addonizio	Gilmer	Murphy
Allen, Calif.	Gordon	Nixon
Andresen,	Gorski	Norton
August H.	Graham	O'Brien, Ill.
Angell	Granahan	O'Hara, Minn.
Barden	Green	O'Neill
Barrett, Pa.	Gwinn	O'Toole
Battle	Hale	Pace
Bentsen	Hall	Passman
Biemiller	Leonard W.	Patterson
Bolling	Halleck	Pfeiffer,
Bolton, Ohio	Hand	Joseph L.
Boykin	Hare	Pfeiffer,
Bramblett	Hart	William L.
Breen	Hays, Ohio	Philbin
Bryson	Hébert	Phillips, Tenn.
Buchanan	Heffernan	Plumley
Buckley, Ill.	Heller	Potter
Buckley, N. Y.	Herlong	Poulson
Bulwinkle	Herter	Powell
Burnside	Hoeven	Quinn
Burton	Hoffman, Ill.	Rabaut
Byrne, N. Y.	Hollifield	Ramsay
Canfield	Howell	Redden
Carlyle	Jackson, Calif.	Regan
Carnahan	Jackson, Wash.	Rhodes
Carroll	James	Ribicoff
Case, N. J.	Javits	Rich
Case, S. Dak.	Jenison	Riehlman
Cavalcante	Jennings	Rivers
Celler	Jones, N. C.	Robeson, Jr.
Chatham	Judd	Rodino
Chesney	Kearns	Roosevelt
Chipfield	Kelley, Pa.	Sabath
Christopher	Kelly, N. Y.	Sadlak
Chudoff	Keogh	Saylor
Clemente	Kilburn	Scott, Hardie
Cole, Kans.	Kirwan	Scott,
Corbett	Klein	Hugh D., Jr.
Coudert	Kunkel	Shafer
Crook	Lane	Shelley
Cunningham	Lanham	Sheppard
Dague	Latham	Simpson, Pa.
Davenport	LeCompte	Smathers
Davis, N. Y.	Lesinski	Smith, Ohio
Davis, Tenn.	Lichtenwalter	Stanley
Dawson	Lind	Stockman
Deane	Linehan	Sutton
DeGraffenried	Lovre	Taber
Delaney	Lyle	Taylor
Dingell	McConnell	Towe
Dollinger	McCulloch	Wadsworth
Dolliver	McDonough	Walsh
Donohue	McGrath	Walter
Douglas	McKinnon	Weichel
Doyle	McMillan, S. C.	Welch
Eaton	McMillen, Ill.	Wheeler
Eberharter	Magee	Whitaker
Ellsworth	Marcantonio	White, Calif.
Engel, Mich.	Martin, Iowa	White, Idaho
Engle, Calif.	Meyer	Wickersham
Feighan	Michener	Widnall
Fenton	Miles	Wigglesworth
Fisher	Miller, Calif.	Wolverton
Flood	Miller, Md.	Wood
Frazier	Mitchell	Woodhouse
Fulton	Monroney	Yates
Gamble	Morgan	Young
Gavin	Morrison	Zablocki
Gillette	Morton	
	Multer	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Wolverson.
Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Breen with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Murphy with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Case of New Jersey.

Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer with Mr. Weichel.
Mr. Addonizio with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rodino with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Clemente with Mr. Graham.
Mr. Heller with Mr. Judd.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Taber.
Mr. Quinn with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Wigglesworth.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Davenport with Mr. Hardie Scott.
Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
Mr. Green with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Coudert.
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Dague.

Mr. Hefferna with Mr. Bolton of Ohio.
Mr. Cavalcante with Mr. Allen of California.

Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Latham.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Chipfield.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Jackson of California.

Mr. Jackson of Washington with Mr. James.

Mr. Multer with Mr. Jenison.
Mr. Whitaker with Mr. Stockman.
Mr. McGrath with Mr. Gwinn.
Mr. Ribicoff with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. White of California with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Rhodes with Mr. Fulton.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Bolling with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Hare with Mr. Patterson.
Mr. Battle with Mr. Poulson.
Mr. Granahan with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. Blumiller with Mr. Rich.
Mr. Stanley with Mr. Sadlak.
Mr. Buchanan with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Fenton.
Mr. Yates with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Zablocki with Mr. McDonough.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Lovre.
Mr. de Graffenried with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Feighan with Mr. Martin of Iowa.
Mr. Magee with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Meyer.
Mr. McKinnon with Mr. Kunkel.
Mr. Young with Mr. Michener.
Mr. Redden with Mr. Nixon.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.
Mr. Donohue with Mr. Potter.
Mr. Deane with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Chesney with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Buckley of Illinois with Mr. Widnall.
Mr. O'Neill with Mr. August H. Andresen.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Bramblett.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Linehan with Mr. Cunningham.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Dolliver.
Mr. Sutton with Mr. Hale.
Mr. Gary with Mr. Herter.
Mr. Gorski with Mr. Hoeven.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.

Mr. O'Konski, Mr. Kearney, Mr. Keefe, and Mr. Reed of New York changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

THE BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON PARKWAY

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5990) to provide for the development, administration, and maintenance of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in the State of Maryland as an extension of the park system of the District of Columbia and its environs by the Secretary of the Interior, and other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILSON of Indiana) there were—ayes 119, noes 14.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. A quorum is not present. The roll call is automatic. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 192, nays 29, not voting 211, as follows:

[Roll No. 168]

YEAS—192

Abbt	Fellows	McCarthy
Abnerthy	Fernandez	McCormack
Albert	Fogarty	McGregor
Allen, Ill.	Forand	McGuire
Allen, La.	Ford	McSweeney
Anderson, Calif.	Fugate	Mack, Ill.
Andrews	Furcolo	Mack, Wash.
Aspinall	Garmatz	Madden
Auchincloss	Gathings	Mahon
Bailey	Golden	Mansfield
Baring	Goodwin	Marsalis
Barrett, Wyo.	Gore	Marshall
Bates, Ky.	Gossett	Martin, Mass.
Bates, Mass.	Granger	Mason
Battle	Grant	Morrow
Beall	Gregory	Michener
Beckworth	Gully	Mills
Bennett, Fla.	Hagen	Morris
Bennett, Mich.	Hall	Moulder
Bentsen	Edwin Arthur	Murdock
Bishop	Harden	Murray, Tenn.
Blackney	Hardy	Nelson
Blatnik	Harrison	Nicholson
Boggs, Del.	Havener	Noland
Bolton, Md.	Hays, Ark.	Norrell
Bonner	Hedrick	O'Brien, Mich.
Bosone	Hesilton	O'Hara, Ill.
Brehm	Hill	O'Sullivan
Brooks	Hinshaw	Patman
Brown, Ga.	Hobbs	Patten
Brown, Ohio	Holmes	Perkins
Burdick	Hope	Peterson
Burleson	Horan	Pickett
Camp	Huber	Poage
Cannon	Irving	Polk
Chelf	Jacobs	Preston
Christopher	Jenkins	Price
Cole, N. Y.	Jensen	Priest
Colmer	Johnson	Rains
Combs	Jonas	Rankin
Cooley	Jones, Ala.	Reed, Ill.
Cooper	Jones, Mo.	Rogers, Fla.
Cox	Karst	Rogers, Mass.
Crawford	Karsten	Rooney
Crook	Kennedy	Sadowski
Davis, Ga.	Kerr	St. George
Denton	Kilday	Sanborn
D'Ewart	King	Sasser
Dondero	Kruse	Scudder
Doughton	Larcade	Secrest
Durham	LeFevre	Short
Elliott	Lemke	Sikes
Elston	Lodge	Simpson, Ill.
Evins	Lucas	Sims
Fallon	Lynch	Smith, Va.

Spence
Staggers
Steed
Sullivan
Tackett
Talle
Tauriello
Teague
Thompson
Thornberry

Tollefson
Trimble
Underwood
Van Zandt
Vinson
Vorys
Vursell
Wagner
White, Idaho
Whitten

Whittington
Wier
Willis
Wilson, Okla.
Wilson, Tex.
Winstead
Wolcott
Woodruff

NAYS—29

Andersen,
H. Carl
Byrnes, Wis.
Clevenger
Cotton
Curtis
Davis, Wis.
Gross
Hoffman, Mich.
Hull

Kean
Kearney
Keating
Keefe
Macy
Miller, Nebr.
Murray, Wis.
Norblad
O'Konski
Reed, N. Y.

Rees
Scrivner
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Wis.
Stefan
Velde
Werdel
Williams
Wilson, Ind.
Withrow

NOT VOTING—211

Addonizio
Allen, Calif.
Andresen,
August H.
Angell
Arends
Barden
Barrett, Pa.
Biemiller
Boggs, La.
Bolling
Bolton, Ohio
Boykin
Bramblett
Breen
Bryson
Buchanan
Buckley, Ill.
Buckley, N. Y.
Bulwinkle
Burke
Burnside
Burton
Byrne, N. Y.
Canfield
Carlyle
Carnahan
Carroll
Case, N. J.
Case, S. Dak.
Cavalcante
Celler
Chatham
Chesney
Chipfield
Chudoff
Clemente
Cole, Kans.
Corbett
Coudert
Cresser
Cunningham
Dague
Davenport
Davies, N. Y.
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson
Deane
DeGraffenried
Delaney
Dingell
Dollinger
Dolliver
Donohue
Douglas
Doyle
Eaton
Eberharter
Ellsworth
Engel, Mich.
Engle, Calif.
Feighan
Fenton
Fisher
Flood
Frazier
Fulton
Gamble
Gary
Gavin
Gillette
Gilmer

Gordon
Gorski
Graham
Granahan
Green
Gwinn
Hale
Hall
Leonard W.
Halleck
Hand
Hare
Harris
Hart
Harvey
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Heffernan
Heller
Herlong
Herter
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Hollifield
Howell
Jackson, Calif.
Jackson, Wash.
James
Javits
Jenison
Jennings
Jones, N. C.
Judd
Kearns
Kee
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Keogh
Kilburn
Kirwan
Klein
Kunkel
Lane
Lanham
Latham
LeCompte
Lesinski
Lichtenwalter
Lind
Linehan
Lovre
Lyle
McConnell
McCulloch
McDonough
McGrath
McKinnon
McMillan, S. C.
McMillan, Ill.
Magee
Marcantonio
Martin, Iowa
Meyer
Miles
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Md.
Mitchell
Monroney
Morgan
Morrison
Morton
Multer

Murphy
Nixon
Norton
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Hara, Minn.
O'Neill
O'Toole
Pace
Passman
Patterson
Pfeiffer,
Joseph L.
Pfeiffer,
William L.
Philbin
Phillips, Calif.
Phillips, Tenn.
Plumley
Potter
Poulson
Powell
Quinn
Rabaut
Ramsey
Redden
Regan
Rhodes
Ribicoff
Rich
Richards
Riehlman
Rivers
Robeson
Rodino
Roosevelt
Sabath
Sadlak
Saylor
Scott, Hardie
Scott,
Hugh D., Jr.
Shafer
Shelley
Sheppard
Simpson, Pa.
Smathers
Smith, Ohio
Stanley
Stigler
Stockman
Sutton
Taber
Taylor
Thomas
Towe
Wadsworth
Walsh
Walter
Weichel
Wheeler
Whitaker
White, Calif.
Wickersham
Widnall
Wigglesworth
Wolverson
Wood
Woodhouse
Yates
Young
Zablocki

So the motion was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Fulton.
Mr. Buchanan with Mr. Fenton.

Mr. McGrath with Mr. Case of New Jersey.
 Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Chipfield.
 Mr. Burnside with Mr. Martin of Iowa.
 Mr. Herlong with Mr. McCulloch.
 Mr. Dingell with Mr. Wolverton.
 Mr. Howell with Mr. Wadsworth.
 Mr. Jones of North Carolina with Mr. Judd.
 Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Kearns.
 Mr. Lanham with Mr. Jackson of California.
 Mr. Lind with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
 Mr. Lyle with Mr. James.
 Mr. Morgan with Mr. Dolliver.
 Mr. Murphy with Mr. Allen of California.
 Mr. McKinnon with Mr. August H. Andre-
 sen.
 Mr. Monroney with Mr. Corbett.
 Mr. Redden with Mr. Ellsworth.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Gavin.
 Mr. Stigler with Mr. Gillette.
 Mr. Wood with Mr. Gwinn.
 Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
 Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. O'Hara of Minne-
 sota.
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Kunkel.
 Mr. Heller with Mr. Plumley.
 Mr. Jackson of Washington with Mr. Wil-
 liam L. Pfeiffer.
 Mr. Philbin with Mr. Canfield.
 Mr. Donohue with Mr. Simpson of Penn-
 sylvania.
 Mr. Magee with Mr. Halleck.
 Mr. Welch with Mr. Hand.
 Mr. Chesney with Mr. Herter.
 Mr. Buckley of Illinois with Mr. Wiggles-
 worth.
 Mr. Burke with Mr. Welch.
 Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Towe.
 Mr. Feighan with Mr. Riehlman.
 Mr. Gary with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Yates with Mr. Dague.
 Mr. Frazier with Mr. Graham.
 Mr. Gordon with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
 Mr. Linehan with Mr. Hoeven.
 Mr. Zablocki with Mr. LeCompte.
 Mr. Young with Mr. Kilburn.
 Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Angell.
 Mr. Whitaker with Mr. Arends.
 Mr. Walsh with Mrs. Bolton of Ohio.
 Mr. Rhodes with Mr. McDonough.
 Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Meyer.
 Mr. Hare with Mr. Coudert.
 Mr. Hart with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
 Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Phillips of Cali-
 fornia.
 Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Taber.
 Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Ribicoff with Mr. Hardie Scott.
 Mr. Breen with Mr. Potter.
 Mr. Stanley with Mr. Poulson.
 Mr. Bolling with Mr. Miller of Maryland.
 Mr. Lane with Mr. Nixon.
 Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Pat-
 terson.
 Mr. Green with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
 Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Shafer.
 Mr. Granahan with Mr. Stockman.
 Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Har-
 vey.
 Mr. Cavalcante with Mr. Jennings.
 Mr. Davenport with Mr. Jenison.
 Mr. Deane with Mr. Hale.
 Mr. deGraffenried with Mr. Latham.
 Mr. Engle of California with Mr. Bramblett.
 Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Lovre.
 Mr. Doyle with Mr. Lichtenwalter.
 Mr. Rodino with Mr. Morton.
 Mr. Addonizio with Mr. Phillips of Tennes-
 see.
 Mr. Biemiller with Mr. Sadiak.
 Mr. Hollfield with Mr. Cunningham.
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.
 Mrs. Kelly of New York with Mr. Smith of
 Ohio.
 Mr. CRAWFORD changed his vote from
 "present" to "aye."
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.
 The doors were opened.

Accordingly the House resolved itself
 into the Committee of the Whole House
 on the State of the Union for the con-
 sideration of the bill H. R. 5990, with Mr.
 HUBER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
 By unanimous consent, the first read-
 ing of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman,
 I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the pending bill, known
 as the Baltimore-Washington Parkway
 bill, is an authorization bill. It was
 carefully considered by the Committee
 on Public Works for two sessions of the
 Congress, and has been unanimously re-
 ported to the House.

I judge from the remarks thus far
 made that some Members of the House
 feel that this project should be author-
 ized in the general Federal Aid Act of
 1950. In that they are mistaken. When
 the House considers it, that bill will pro-
 vide for authorizations for parkways that
 have already been authorized, and limit
 the amounts of the authorizations.

For instance, the authorizations for
 roads in Indian lands were made by a
 separate act, dated May 26, 1928. The
 authorizations made for roads in the na-
 tional parks and for national monu-
 ments were made by a separate act April
 9, 1924. The authorization for the Blue
 Ridge Parkway was made by a separate
 act of August 14, 1947.

In the Eighty-first Congress, first ses-
 sion, a bill was introduced to provide for
 the Federal Government's taking over
 and completing the Suitland Parkway
 and the Baltimore-Washington Park-
 way. The House Committee on Public
 Works reported favorably on the Suit-
 land Parkway because it had been com-
 pleted. They amended the bill so as to
 eliminate the Baltimore-Washington
 Parkway. The Suitland Parkway bill was
 passed by the Congress.

I say that the first ground of opposi-
 tion today, that this bill should have
 been considered as a part of the Federal
 aid highway authorization bill, later this
 week falls to the ground because previ-
 ous parkway authorizations, and I have
 named at least one of them, have been
 considered by special acts, as is being
 done in the pending bill.

It may surprise those who have thus
 far manifested opposition on the so-
 called ground of economy when I say
 that the pending authorization bill will
 promote economy and in all probability
 reduce authorizations rather than in-
 crease them for the completion of this
 project. I make that statement for this
 reason: This parkway was authorized by
 a directive of the President of the United
 States on September 9, 1942, and the
 President allocated \$2,000,000 for its con-
 struction from unobligated National In-
 dustrial Recovery Act funds to the Pub-
 lic Roads Administration. Under the
 rules of the House this is a public work
 that is under construction and, if appro-
 priations were made without any further
 authorization a point of order could not
 be made against those appropriations.

This bill under consideration limits the
 amount of appropriations that can be
 made to \$13,000,000. Without this au-

thorization bill there would be no limit
 on the appropriations.

There are other restrictions and limi-
 tations in the pending bill that would
 promote economy and that would pre-
 vent other appropriations that might be
 made. I refer among other things to
 the matter of rights-of-way. The bill
 provides for rights-of-way through
 Greenbelt and other Government reser-
 vations to be turned over to the Depart-
 ment of Interior without costs.

This bill was not loosely reported by
 the Committee on Public Works. The
 committee went into every phase of it.
 I make the statement that this bill is
 in line with the policy under the Federal
 aid highway authorization bill already
 reported to the House and to be con-
 sidered as scheduled later this week.

Moreover the leadership, and they
 need no defense at my hands, has kept
 faith with the House. Last Thursday
 the acting majority leader, the gentle-
 man from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST], in
 response to a question by the gentleman
 from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN],
 stated this bill would be up for consid-
 eration today.

As to the merits of the bill, permit me
 to say one of the most congested high-
 ways in the United States is between
 Washington and Baltimore. The most
 traveled highway in the world is between
 Philadelphia and New York City, and the
 road from Philadelphia to Washington is
 but a continuation. You may perhaps
 insist, and I will agree with you, that the
 most important road in the world is the
 one that goes by your front door. Last
 year, 1949, seven to eight hundred people
 were injured on the Baltimore-Washing-
 ton Boulevard. There is just one high-
 way between Washington and Baltimore.
 Two of the greatest railroad systems in
 the United States, the Baltimore & Ohio
 and the Pennsylvania, are required to
 carry the traffic from Washington to
 Baltimore and then on to New York. The
 existing Washington-Baltimore Boul-
 vard is so congested that it cannot be
 widened or enlarged. This bill, which
 has had the consideration of the Com-
 mittee on Public Works in the Eightieth
 Congress, under the chairmanship of my
 colleague, the gentleman from Michigan
 [Mr. DONDERO], and has been reported
 and which is now before you, would in
 the opinion of the committee promote
 economy because the rights-of-way have
 already been acquired and paid for to
 the amount of about \$440,000, and be-
 cause the bill provides for rights-of-way
 without costs through Government reser-
 vations.

Under the terms of this bill the other
 rights-of-way, as a result of the amend-
 ments to the bill, are to be contributed
 to the Federal Government, either by the
 State of Maryland or from existing Fed-
 eral reservations. We have put every
 safeguard around the bill. There are two
 main railroads, as I have said, between
 Washington and Baltimore. There is
 only one highway which it is most ex-
 pensive to enlarge or widen. Those who
 have studied the problem of highways in
 this country know that there is one thing
 which is absolutely apparent, and that

is the need for more four-lane highways. We need more four-lane highways between congested centers of population. I have been a student of this question for a good many years. This is in reality a national-defense road. This road was started in 1942, and if this is not a national-defense road from here to Fort Meade and the other Federal reservations, it would be difficult to point one out. It was essential when it was started, during the war, and now is greatly needed.

Under the Federal aid to highways bill, which we are recommending to you, we are saying when the Federal Government collects \$1,500,000,000 in taxes from the auto users of this country and we are only authorizing \$500,000,000 annually, there should be an increase in the Federal contribution to these main defense and interregional thoroughfares.

For 18.8 miles from Washington to Fort Meade the rights-of-way have already been acquired. Keep in mind that the rights-of-way for defense highways in many cases cost a great deal more than the construction of the highway itself. The rights-of-way do not have to be paid for. The grading has already been done 4 miles from the District line toward Fort Meade, with 3 miles from Fort Meade toward Washington. The parkway is to be supplemented by a four-lane highway by the State of Maryland which is under construction now from Baltimore to Fort Meade at a cost of \$14,000,000. Maryland is using Federal funds to match State funds. The Federal Government puts up \$7,000,000 of that and the State of Maryland \$7,000,000. I say this bill would promote economy under the rules of the House because under the rules of the House there would be no limitation on the amount that could be appropriated. We have put a limitation of \$13,000,000 here, while we know that they might spend more than that without that limitation; \$13,000,000 plus \$14,000,000 expended by Maryland makes a total of \$27,000,000.

Under the Federal Aid to Highways bill for defense or interregional highways it is contemplated the Federal Government would pay three-fourths, or 75 percent, whether the road goes through Jackson, or Vicksburg, as it does in Mississippi or the road east and west through those two cities goes, or whether it is on the interregional or defense system in any other State. So in the circumstances it does strike me that this separate bill reported some thirty days before we reported the Federal-aid-to-highways bill merits your favorable consideration, especially since the President of the United States has requested an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the next fiscal year. It was unanimously reported by our committee. I personally feel the bill should be considered before we bring in the Highway Act of 1950 so as to put a limitation on it before there was an appropriation for the current year to provide for additional necessary highway needs between Washington and Baltimore. The bill was carefully considered and unanimously reported and I respectfully submit the bill should be

unanimously passed by the House because it is absolutely in line with the appropriations which we authorized and the legislation that has been proposed and heretofore supported so far as the construction of highways in our national defense of interregional system is concerned.

Mr. HINSHAW. One of the basic principles of major highway construction in these times is that the major highway shall bypass heavily congested areas, or that the through travel will be able to bypass those areas.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I anticipate the gentleman's question. I have said that the only highway between Washington and Baltimore, 1,100 miles from where I live and the district I represent, cannot be widened. It is a four-lane highway. It is proposed to go about 3 or 4 miles from that road, but not in a territory that is so populous, and put this main thoroughfare through at a total cost of \$13,000,000. If you undertake to widen the present thoroughfare to make it an eight-lane highway, I hesitate to hazard a guess as to what the cost might be, but it would be many times the cost of the present bill.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will this highway join onto route 40 bypassing Baltimore?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Nobody is any more anxious than I am to bypass Baltimore, or every other city where there is a bottleneck. You have heard the statement of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON] with respect to the cost of undertaking to bypass Baltimore, and they are undertaking to do that work. They have issued bonds, as I understand it, for that purpose. Personally, I would like to see them bypass Baltimore. Moreover, the matter of bypassing large cities is not a matter altogether of not going through those cities. In cities like Cleveland, and other large cities, it is often a matter of acquiring at less cost so-called slum areas. But, bypass or not, whether you go around or go through, this type of highway or parkway construction is essential if you do any bypassing, within or without the cities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I will be glad to take further time to yield to any member of the committee who desires to ask questions.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes. I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. What percentage of the land will be Government-owned land in the District of Columbia, and what percentage will be in private or State land?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That is a fair question, and I will again state that all of the privately owned land in the stretch of about 3 miles from the District line has already been acquired under money that President Roosevelt set aside in 1942. That in the District of Columbia, and from about 3 miles from where the construction now starts on Defense

Road, this bill provides that Greenbelt and other reservations shall transfer the title of the land so that there is no expense for rights-of-way whatsoever. All rights-of-way of private lands have been acquired. All other rights-of-way are through Government-owned lands and the transfer of these lands is provided for in the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. You are going to build approximately 19 miles of highway?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes. Seven miles of the grading has already been done. The cost will be approximately \$15,000,000. The cost will be a total of \$15,000,000, or \$13,000,000 as authorized.

Mr. GROSS. How much is that per mile?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That will average about \$680,000 a mile against about \$450,000 a mile for the Pennsylvania Turnpike, although costs of construction have increased at least 200 percent since the Pennsylvania Turnpike was constructed. Just a few days ago we had testimony that in congested centers in the State of New Jersey it is costing, in some areas, as much as \$5,000,000 per mile to construct a throughway and some parts of a parkway are costing more than \$1,000,000 per mile. The cost of the proposed parkway to the Federal Government will be less than the cost to the Federal Government if the present four-lane highway were to be increased to an eight-lane highway. The proposed bill is the most practical provision for increased highway facilities with Federal aid from Washington to Baltimore.

Mr. GROSS. But will the distinguished gentleman not agree with me that you are not building this through a congested area on the Government end of it?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I agree that while the Baltimore-Washington Parkway is not being built through as congested an area as along the existing Baltimore Boulevard, it nevertheless will serve a great many people with proper accesses who are on Government reservations. Sixty-five hundred employees do not live on the reservation at Fort Meade. Beltsville has 2,500 employees but only about 40 families live on the grounds. Greenbelt has a population of 7,000 who would use the Parkway. The Greenbelt and the Beltsville reservation center are to transfer rights-of-way. The proposed parkway does pass through a rugged country. The grading will be expensive. The accesses will be expensive. There will be one crossing over the Pennsylvania Railroad. There will be some 13 other installations that are expensive. The committee believes that the estimated cost of \$13,000,000 is fair and reasonable. It is far less than the total cost now being paid for the 90-mile extension that is being made to the Pennsylvania Turnpike. That extension is costing, as I am advised, about a million dollars a mile. Moreover, some 15 years ago, without the right-of-way, as I recall, the 160 miles of the Pennsylvania Turnpike cost \$70,000,000 or about

\$450,000 a mile. The proposed parkway will be in keeping with the other parkways in the District of Columbia. It will be comparable to the Suitland Parkway. It will provide for reaching military and other Government installations with protection to the public. It will certainly more than double the present capacity of the Baltimore Boulevard.

The cost of highway construction has increased in 15 years. Many miles in parkways being constructed today in other jurisdictions cost over \$1,000,000 a mile.

The proposed parkway will not only be used by Washington and by Baltimore and by the Government reservations, but it will be used by the people of the United States who travel between Washington and Baltimore where additional highway facilities are probably more greatly needed than in any other part of the United States.

Finally, on account of Fort Meade, Beltsville, and other Federal reservations, there will not be precedent for the construction of parkways where there are no military establishments or Government reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think anybody in this House who knows anything about my record over the last 18 years will accuse me of being a spender. I have been far the other way. The record will show that I voted against all foreign spending except where it provided clothes and food for women and children abroad, immediately after the end of World War II.

We are considering a bill here today for a good road. Good roads in our modern day are as essential as the automobiles which travel them. Perhaps this bill may not present exactly the same road program as passes through your district. We are presented with a condition different from the ordinary road program. A condition which satisfied my opposition to this bill at first. I am not only in favor of it, but our committee unanimously reported this bill to the House. We have 18.8 miles of roadway, a large portion of which traverses through land owned by the Federal Government; five Federal reservations would be served by this road. Part of the road is already constructed or graded. The State of Maryland is now constructing its portion. At the end of the Federal portion of this highway is a military installation, Fort Meade. Some people object to this bill because the Federal Government will pay more than 50 percent of the cost, as we do throughout the Nation where we have the State-Federal highway program. We have precedent for this project in the Fort Belvoir and Mount Vernon highways, maintained by the Federal Government.

The Baltimore Pike, or U. S. No. 1, which now exists undoubtedly is one of the most congested highways in the United States. As the Chairman already has pointed out, 32,000 vehicles used that road every day last year. Thirty-eight people were killed. There

were 748 accidents reported, and the Maryland State police say there are at least twice that number of accidents not reported. The total damage to property alone was \$3,500,000. More than 700 people were injured, 513 seriously. I give these figures to show the congested and dangerous condition on one of the main roads leading out of the District of Columbia where the heart of the Federal Government is situated—the highway between Washington and the city of Baltimore.

What are you going to do? What is your solution if you oppose this bill, which your committee brings to the House today? Certainly, as the chairman has pointed out, to try to widen the present road between here and Baltimore and make it an eight-lane highway, would cost far more to acquire the right-of-way, than the total amount necessary to build this new highway. The right-of-way for this new highway is already acquired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. You are spending no money for the acquisition of the right-of-way; is that so?

Mr. DONDERO. We are spending no money for the acquisition of the right-of-way; that is already acquired.

Mr. GROSS. And yet you are spending approximately \$15,000,000 for the building of 19 miles of road. Where else in the country is there any such cost in the construction of a road?

Mr. DONDERO. You have a right-of-way 400 feet wide; it is to be a double-lane highway, that is a four-lane highway with a small parkway in the center. Highway construction in congested areas costs a great deal more.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman know what the comparison in cost would be between this proposed highway and the Pennsylvania Turnpike?

Mr. DONDERO. I do not know; I have never inquired into the cost of the turnpike, but I know the turnpike is paying for itself and is far ahead of schedule.

Mr. GROSS. It is a toll road.

Will the Federal Government police this new road?

Mr. DONDERO. I expect it will, at least a portion of it.

Mr. GROSS. And maintain it? Who is going to control the concessions? Will there be any oil stations and other concessions?

Mr. DONDERO. The Federal Government controls the property on both sides, so I expect it will control whatever is placed on Federal property.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] will yield, permit me to say that as I recall the Pennsylvania Turnpike, without the costs of rights-of-way, was about \$450,000 per mile. An addition of 90 miles is being made today and it is costing about \$1,000,000 a mile. The Baltimore-Washington Parkway is through rugged country. The grade is expensive. A number of bridges are to be constructed. More than 13 separate crossings have got to be constructed. Again, the cost of construction since the

Pennsylvania Turnpike was built has increased from 126 to 200 percent. The Baltimore-Washington Parkway like the Pennsylvania Turnpike will provide for proper location for concessions and accesses to protect the public. Moreover, is it not true that the Federal Government made a grant of 45 percent to the construction of the Pennsylvania Turnpike?

Mr. DONDERO. That is correct; it was an out-and-out grant to the State of Pennsylvania of \$45,000,000.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Permit me to say that under the Defense Highway Act, during the war, the Government paid 75 percent of the costs of Federal-aid roads to defense plants and installations. Let me also say that in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950, which is scheduled for hearing this week, the Federal Government will pay 75 percent of the costs of Federal-aid highways that are on the interregional system, primarily in national defense.

Let me also say that in the pending bill the Federal Government will pay about 75 percent of the total costs of the parkway and the road from Fort Meade to Baltimore.

Mr. DONDERO. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa who has just interrogated me that I raised the question in the committee about establishing a precedent believing that we were doing something here that we were not doing in other parts of the United States; but in both that Mount Vernon highway and Fort Belvoir highway military installations are involved. Military installations are involved in this road. At Fort Meade we have 10,000 military and civilian residents and 6,500 employees who do not live on the reservation but who enter and leave daily. Therefore the installation alone involves some 16,000 people. In case of war or an emergency this highway would certainly be considered a part of our national defense to expedite easy and quick passage between Washington, Fort Meade, and Baltimore.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have listened attentively, and there are some questions that are unanswered, in my opinion. The first one is, Why was this special authorization necessary in view of the fact that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] stated, as I understood him, that this project had been started under some Executive order under which the President had transferred some funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself three additional minutes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Where did the \$2,000,000 come from that the President transferred?

Mr. DONDERO. It came from an unexpended fund. I cannot advise the gentleman exactly.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. It was from some unobligated National Industrial Recovery Act funds that the President was authorized to allocate to highway and parkway construction.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That gives the source. As I understood the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] he inferred, if he did not make the out-and-out statement, that even without this legislation under that Executive order this road could be built.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. No; I did not say exactly that. It could be built but there would not be the limitations as to costs and rights-of-way contained in the pending bill. I said under that directive the road had been begun and under the rules of the House Federal works projects once started are not subject to a point of order against making an appropriation to complete them. That was my statement.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is substantially the same thing. You can go ahead without this special authorization.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes, but there would be no limitations such as we have in this bill. They might go out and acquire additional rights-of-way, they might not limit the cost to \$13,000,000; they could spend more than the \$13,000,000. In the bill, therefore, there is a limitation on the cost. It costs \$1,000,000 to build some miles of road in national parks. The costs of building concrete roads has vastly increased and the increase, as I recall, from 1941 to 1949 in building the average highway is 126 percent. Roads that used to cost \$30,000 a mile are today costing, as I am advised in many cases, \$100,000 a mile. The cost of highway construction, like all other construction, is vastly more than it was when the Pennsylvania Turnpike was authorized, or than it was 15 years ago.

The State of Maryland is one of the most economy-minded States in the country and it is building 12 miles and spending \$14,000,000. I respectfully submit that if the Federal Government only spends \$13,000,000 and puts in a parkway 800 feet or more wide, it will be doing a more economical job than is done by the State of Maryland, from Fort Meade to Baltimore.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The gentleman from Mississippi does not assume they will go out and get more highway. We have been told that all of the highway has been acquired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. It has been so far as this bill is concerned, but without this bill there would be no limitation on their getting other rights-of-way if it developed they needed them. A parkway in New Jersey is being constructed today and in many cases the cost is in excess of \$1,000,000 a mile.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I assume they are going to be economical, that there would be no further right-of-way acquired when they already have it. Now, another question and going one step further. I still think from what the gentleman from Mississippi said that under his statement this road has been started under Executive order; as he said, it is not a new project, and it could carry on. There is a limitation but that would be for the Appropriations Committee. One of the gentlemen from Maryland mentioned the fact, as I understood him, and I have tried to hear everything, that it really did not make much difference be-

cause by this act and under this program we are authorizing 50 percent of the construction and under the general program they would be in the same position, is that right?

Mr. DONDERO. The Federal Government would pay the cost from Washington to Fort Meade, and Maryland would pay one-half from Fort Meade to Baltimore.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Under the general road-building legislation there would be a 50 percent contribution from the Federal Government.

Mr. DONDERO. Yes; from Fort Meade to Baltimore. I could not conceive the State of Maryland wanting to build a roadway over Government property. Government property extends nearly half of the way between Washington and Fort Meade.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The Federal Government has not raised any objection to that.

Mr. DONDERO. No; I cannot imagine the State of Maryland building a road with State funds over Federal property.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You come in here with special legislation when we have general legislation. As I understand it, you are coming in here on Thursday or Friday with a road bill that will cover the entire United States. Why should one stretch of road from Baltimore to Washington have separate action as compared with any other road in the United States?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, regardless of what some may contend, this legislation is highly irregular. It is brought in, I would say, in a very convenient way and time. Here we have 221 Members on the floor of the House, according to the last recorded vote, only three more than half. We are considering a bill which provides for the building of a fairway or parkway or high-speed thoroughfare for the convenience of those wishing to get out of Washington to Pimlico and Laurel in a hurry and to get back. In another body we are studying legislation to outlaw gambling.

This bill states "To provide for the development, administration, and maintenance"—maintenance, if you please—"of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in the State of Maryland."

My good friend from Michigan makes comparison between this project and the Federal highway leading to Mount Vernon. Since when do you compare the city of Baltimore with Mount Vernon? Since when did the city of Baltimore become a national shrine or a memorial of some type? There is no correlation between them whatsoever. We all know that Mount Vernon is the estate of the Father of his country. The highway leads there and ends there.

This bill is for a Federal highway through Government property to Baltimore and it is brought up at this time when there is barely a quorum present.

The leadership of the House on both the Republican and Democratic sides should go slow in committing Members without their knowledge or consent.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I am sorry, I cannot yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has made allegations, yet he is not even decent enough to yield.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I was sent here by my district, a good, conservative district in the State of Indiana, to speak for them and for no one else. No one except my constituents are dictating to me or speaking for me. I expect to represent them as I see fit to do so.

Yes; this highway will be maintained by civil-service employees, broken-down politicians. You people who get up and speak for economy but vote for every issue to pledge the Federal Government to a greater outlay of money seem to be a little inconsistent. Yes; and you speak about the number of people on the Federal payroll, but what are you doing today, with a bare 221 Members present? You are committing the Federal Government to an increase in civil-service employees. You are adding to the bureaucracy which you have been condemning. Yes; you are looking in one direction and you are traveling in another. You are saying one thing and you are meaning another. What are the folks back home going to think about that? I think it would be highly complimentary to this House to wait on this bill and vote when there are more Members present.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. WHITTINGTON and Mr. DONDERO.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 11, noes 73.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HUBER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5990, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

Mrs. BOSONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands may meet tomorrow during general debate for further hearings on the CCC bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL UNITY

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, George Washington, truly "the Father of our Country," in his Farewell Address, to which we dedicate a day and listen as it is read every year by a Member of the House of Representatives designated by the Speaker, laid bare his great heart when he wrote his yearning for unity.

With every passing year the address to the people of the United States becomes freighted with more meaning, and its wisdom is more apparent in the light of history. Every hearer must be acutely impressed by those passages wherein is expressed his parental solicitude: "That your Union and brotherly affection may be perpetual"; and by the primary injunction:

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity in every shape, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest,

or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

The Blue and Gray Association, Inc., was formed for the sole purpose of building good will between the North and South. It is an institution functioning every day dedicated to the single aim of unifying our Nation.

Kipling sang truly:

But there is neither east nor west, border,
nor breed, nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
though they come from the ends of the
earth!

That is the theme song of The Cradle of the Confederacy. Montgomery, Ala., has become these last 12 years the home of the conviction that nothing cements lasting friendships so well as good, clean sports played in an atmosphere of genuine hospitality.

Away down yonder in the land of cotton there has been born and grown a fervent belief that while we may, as Vice President Marshall said, need a good 5-cent cigar, the most important need from a secular standpoint is unification.

What is planned is a national shrine—a field of honor where men of good will are invited to meet from the four points of the compass as well as everywhere in between, forgetting their differences and enjoying together recreation in every known sport.

Beginning 12 years ago the only bowl football game in the Nation scheduled for the last Saturday in each year has been played annually in Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, Ala., following a week of holiday fun and athletic events—track, basketball, tennis, skeet shooting, and similar attractions, in the comfort of golden sunshine, in the great out-of-doors.

Over 200 Members of the Congress are members of the Blue and Gray Association, Inc., many of whom have enjoyed these events during the Christmastide.

The welcome on the door mat of Montgomery is written larger every year. The Veterans of Foreign Wars of Pennsylvania are coming down this year in a motorcade, with their championship fife and drum corps. Let us all go. Leaving right after Christmas, and spend the last week of the year holidaying to get ready for the Eighty-second Congress.

You and yours will love it!

SUPREME COURT DECISION IN UNITED STATES V. CLASSIC

Mr. Speaker, in his column in the Washington Post of Saturday, May 13, 1950, the distinguished columnist, Marquis Childs, seems to have missed the point decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States v. Classic et al.* (313 U. S. 299).

In that case the opinion was based on article I, section 2 of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

The pertinent part of the opinion reads as follows:

Obviously included within the right to choose, secured by the Constitution, is the right of qualified voters within a State to cast their ballots and have them counted at congressional elections.

The soundness of this holding must be conceded by all. No one should defend stealing. I am sure that neither States' righters, however ardent, nor the Attorney General of the United States do, for 1 minute. Nor do they question the law of the land.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] is recognized for 60 minutes.

THE SMITH-BENDER CASE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to congratulate the Marine Corps, the Navy Department, and the State Department for their successful efforts in bringing about the release of Chief Electrician's Mate William Smith, of Columbia Falls, Mont.; and Marine Sgt. Elmer Bender, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

As the House knows, those two members of the Armed Forces have been held captive by the Chinese Communists for something like 19 months. While there has been a great deal of criticism relative to this matter, I wish to assure the House, as one who was vitally interested in the release of those people, that the State Department, in my opinion, has done everything it possibly could to bring about the release of these two enlisted men.

I want to extend in the RECORD the correspondence which I have had with the State Department and the Navy Department relative to the holding of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender by the Chinese Communists, so that the House will have an understanding of the great and untiring efforts which have been put forth, and the difficulties which have been encountered and successfully overcome.

I want at this time to extend my best wishes to the family of Sergeant Bender, and also to the family of Chief Electrician's Mate Smith.

Reference was made some time ago in a radio broadcast to a similar occurrence in north Africa during the tenure of President Theodore Roosevelt. At that time an American of Greek descent, by the name of Perdicaris was taken captive by a Moroccan bandit by the name of Raisuli. President Theodore Roosevelt used strong measures at that time to effect the release of this American of Greek descent. He issued his famous ultimatum: "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead." As a historical matter of fact, the telegram containing these words was sent by Secretary of State John Hay. Because of that ultimatum, Perdicaris was released and returned to his country and to his family.

Times have changed, though, since the early years of the present century, and had we adopted that same policy in the case of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender it might well have brought about the death of those two individuals and pos-

sibly plunged this country into war. In the interest of just what did actually occur, I am inserting in the RECORD this correspondence which I have had with the State Department and the Navy Department, and also a résumé of the development in the Smith-Bender case, which will indicate just what has been done to effectuate the release of those two individuals.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks and include with those remarks various bits of correspondence, as well as a résumé of the development in the Smith-Bender case.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1949.

HON. FRANCIS MATTHEWS,
Secretary of the Navy,
Navy Department.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have received a letter from Mrs. Charles M. Smith, route 1B, Columbia Falls, Mont., which reads as follows:

"This letter is in reference to my son, William Charles Smith, construction electrician chief, United States Navy, who failed to return from a routine flight over territory controlled by the Chinese Communists in the Tsingtao area on October 19, 1949.

"That was 9 months ago. Since that time we have received word that he and his companion Master Sgt. Elmer C. Bender were held by the Chinese Communists somewhere in China. There seemed so little we could do to help him. We have written to different people asking their help. All seemed very willing, but did not know of any way to help. Yesterday, while in Kalispell, I talked with the men at the radio station KGEZ, and Don Treloar told me you were the only one he knew who could help. That he knew if I wrote to you giving you the whole story you would take hold of it and do more than anyone else can.

"Enclosed you will find a clipping from a recent issue of the Press-Telegram, of Long Beach, Calif. Also two copies of letters that were being sent by their friends from Long Beach to Senators and others who might help in some way. Something must be done very soon. I have spent several months with my son's family recently. I went down last November to be with her when her baby was born December 18. Since that time she has been in poor health with a serious operation pending. Doctors wish to wait, if possible, until her husband can come, although they say the longer they wait the less chance she has to survive. Little Mike, now 2 years old, has been very, very ill the last 2 weeks and frets for "Daddy." He was very much a daddy's boy when his dad left a year ago. There is little Pat, who doesn't know anything about a daddy. Also last October they started to buy a home in Long Beach through GI and FHA. My son had signed the first contract papers. He was taken prisoner before the contract was completed. She did not have power of attorney. She had paid \$1,500 down payment. In May the real estate firm gave her notice to move out. Well, the Navy and other forces showed the firm where they were in the wrong. But still nothing can be done—for a while. So she just stays on. A very distressful situation—if only my son could be returned to the States. And just why hasn't this been done? Can you find out? Of course, I can go to the VFW, American Legion, Navy Mothers, Blue Star Mothers, and all of those, asking each one to

write into Washington, but I'll wait awhile and see what you can find out for us. I will gladly give any further information you might like to have."

I would appreciate your giving this matter your personal attention and letting me know what can be done to have this boy returned to the States.

Thanking you for your assistance, and with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

AUGUST 10, 1949.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: This will amplify the acknowledgment of August 2, 1949, referring to your special interest in the case of Chief Construction Electrician William Charles Smith, United States Navy, who is presently in a missing status.

I wish to advise you that Mr. Smith was placed in an officially missing status on October 19, 1948, the date when the plane in which he was a passenger failed to return from a routine flight in the area of Tsingtao, China. On November 4, 1948, a report from the Commander of the Naval Forces in that area was received in the Bureau of Naval Personnel stating that indirect information had been received that the plane had landed in Communist-held territory and that the occupants were alive and well. In a report dated January 17, 1949, this information was corroborated with the additional indirect information that Mr. Smith and Master Sergeant Elmer C. Bender, United States Marine Corps, were in Chinese Communist hands, unharmed and in good health. A report received in the Bureau of Naval Personnel on March 22, 1949, again stated that both men were believed to be alive and well.

Subsequently, information was received from an apparently bona fide agent of the command that is holding Mr. Smith that he and Master Sergeant Bender were moved from Hsia Tien, China to Nan Tsun, China, about February 15, 1949. Negotiations were conducted with that agent and a requested written document was prepared and delivered. An answer was received stating that a representative of the Navy would be aided in contacting the highest administrative officials in order to carry on further negotiations for the return of Mr. Smith and his companion. Not having heard to the contrary, the Department of the Navy assumed these latter negotiations were in progress. However, the situation in China, as you are aware, is very turbulent and as a result diplomatic negotiations are constantly being interrupted and hence long drawn out.

When the Department of the Navy felt that too long a period had elapsed without any action being taken by the Communists for the release of the two men, I requested the Honorable Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, to obtain their release. Mr. Acheson informed me that he had forwarded a dispatch to the American Consul General at Peiping, China, with instructions to approach the Communist authorities in that city in an effort to arrange for the release of Mr. Smith and Master Sergeant Bender. Mr. Acheson further stated that upon receipt of any information relative to the two men the Department of the Navy would be advised immediately. To date no further information has been received regarding Mr. Smith and Master Sergeant Bender.

I wish to assure you that your interest in behalf of Mrs. Smith is appreciated and that upon receipt of further information concerning her son she will be notified promptly.

Sincerely yours,

DAN A. KIMBALL,
Under Secretary of the Navy.

AUGUST 10, 1949.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 29, 1949, addressed to Secretary Acheson enclosing correspondence from Mrs. Charles M. Smith concerning her son, William C. Smith, United States Navy, who is now being held by the Chinese Communists.

Please be assured that since receiving information from the Department of the Navy in April concerning Mr. Smith and Mr. Bender, our diplomatic and consular officials have been doing everything in their power to secure information concerning the welfare of the two men and to secure their return. The American Embassy at Nanking and the American consular officers at Peiping and Tsingtao have made repeated attempts to approach Communist authorities on the subject. Unfortunately, these initial efforts evoked no response. The Department informed relatives of each step in the search for Mr. Smith and Mr. Bender.

On July 9, 1949, the American consul at Tsingtao informed the Department that a responsible member of the Foreign Affairs section of the local Communist regime told the consul that he had personally seen Mr. Smith and Mr. Bender late in May and that they were safe and well. This information was immediately conveyed to their relatives. On July 22 the Department telegraphed its representatives in the field that, in addition to formal approaches to authorities, they should make every effort through informal contacts to secure information as to the welfare of the two men and action looking toward their return.

On July 27 the Department informed Mrs. Smith that it had just received a message from the American consul at Tsingtao stating that he had had personal assurances from a member of the local government that both men were in Tsingtao and were safe and well.

Concerning the date of the release of Mr. Smith, it should be noted that the channels of communication between American official representatives and the local Chinese Communist authorities in the cities mentioned above are extremely tenuous. The Chinese Communist authorities do not recognize the official status of our consular officials and state that in the absence of diplomatic relations foreign consular officials are regarded as private citizens. Written communications addressed by American officials, to the Communist authorities are not acknowledged and it has been impossible to establish direct personal contact with responsible Chinese Communist authorities for the purpose of arranging for the release of Mr. Smith. While an Aliens Affairs Bureau has been established in each of the larger cities, these offices are often unwilling or unable to take effective action in matters concerning foreign nationals.

As Mrs. Smith was assured on July 27, our consul at Tsingtao will continue to follow this case closely and our officers at Nanking and Peiping will make every effort through formal approaches and informal contact to obtain the release of the two men.

Any further information which is received by the Department concerning this case will be conveyed to Mr. Smith's wife and to his mother. The enclosures to your letter are, as requested, returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST A. GROSS,
Assistant Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1949.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MIKE: Reference is made to previous communications from you concerning efforts

to obtain from the Chinese Communists additional information with regard to William C. Smith and to secure his release.

For your information there is enclosed a statement sketching the history of the case which the Department released to the press on August 31, 1949. As noted in the press release the matter is again being brought to the attention of the highest Chinese Communist authorities at Peiping. Information concerning any results which may come from this representation will be conveyed at the earliest possible moment to the family of Mr. Smith.

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST A. GROSS,
Assistant Secretary.

[Enclosure: Press release.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, August 31, 1949.
(For the press)

On October 19, 1948, two American servicemen, William C. Smith, chief construction electrician, United States Navy, of Long Beach, Calif., and Elmer C. Bender, master sergeant, United States Marine Corps, of Cincinnati, Ohio, failed to return from a routine training flight over territory in the Tsingtao area of Shantung Province, China. The two men were members of the United States naval headquarters which was established at Tsingtao at the request of the Government of the Republic of China.

Since receiving reports that the flyers were in territory controlled by the Chinese Communists, the Department of the Navy, through the United States naval headquarters at Tsingtao, and the Department of State, through its representatives at Nanking, Peiping, and Tsingtao, have made repeated attempts to obtain from the Chinese Communists information concerning the men and to secure their release. These initial approaches have been unsuccessful although Smith and Bender have been reported to be safe and well. The matter is again being brought to the attention of the highest Chinese Communist authorities at Peiping.

The Departments of State and Navy remain in contact with the relatives of the two servicemen and will convey to them any additional information which is received.

OCTOBER 18, 1949.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MIKE: With reference to previous communications on the subject of Mr. Smith and Mr. Bender, the American servicemen who failed to return from a training flight over the Tsingtao area of China last October, I wish to inform you that the consul at Tsingtao on October 10, 1949, addressed an informal memorandum to the local Communist authorities stressing the humanitarian aspects of the two cases.

Unfortunately, as was true with regard to previous efforts to obtain the release of the men, this approach was without satisfactory response from the local authorities, who were instructed to inform the consul that they no longer know the whereabouts of Mr. Smith and Mr. Bender.

Please be assured that our consular officers in Chinese Communist-controlled areas are continuing their efforts in this case and that all possible avenues are being explored in an effort to obtain additional information concerning Mr. Smith and Mr. Bender and to effect their release.

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST A. GROSS,
Assistant Secretary.

OCTOBER 27, 1949.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: I have your letter of October 15, 1949, enclosing a communication from Mrs. Charles M. Smith on the subject of a reported conversation between her son, William G. Smith, and a crewman of the

Panamanian vessel *Eastern Trader* during its recent call at the port of Tsingtao, China.

The Department is endeavoring to obtain additional information concerning the crewman's story from Hong Kong and the future ports of call of the *Eastern Trader*. The Department of the Navy also is making an effort to obtain information from the ship's crew. Let me assure you that any pertinent information which may be obtained from these efforts will be urged in approaching the Communist authorities with regard to the release of Mr. Smith and Mr. Bender.

As mentioned in a letter from Mr. Gross of October 18, the local authorities at Tsingtao have been instructed to state that they no longer know the whereabouts of the two men. The statement of the authorities, of course, does not of itself indicate that the status or welfare of the men has changed; it is considered as emphasizing the refusal of the Communists to discuss matters with representatives of the United States whose official standing they do not recognize.

With reference to the Secretary's letter of October 26 concerning American citizens who are being held in Communist-controlled areas of China, information concerning four additional individuals who have been refused exit permits by the Communist authorities has just been confirmed. As stated in Department's press release No. 825 of the evening of October 26 the following official personnel in China have so far been unable to obtain permits to leave China:

Gen. Robert B. Soule, United States military attaché, Nanking.

Commander Morgan Slayton, assistant United States naval attaché, Shanghai.

Dr. G. G. Schram, United States Public Health officer, Shanghai.

Chief Yeoman Alvin E. ShROUT of the naval attaché's office, Shanghai.

Please be assured that the Department's representatives in China are continuing to do all that is in their power to assist Americans who have expressed their desire to leave China.

The enclosure to your letter is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

BEN H. BROWN, Jr.,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Congressional Relations
(For the Secretary of State).
[Enclosure: Letter from Mrs. Smith.]

LONG BEACH, CALIF., October 12, 1949.
MIKE MANSFIELD,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: Last week, I came down from Kalispell, to stay a month or so with the family of our son, William C. Smith.

You have likely read the press items over the last week end concerning Bill and Bender. They are being contacted in some prison in Tsingtao by a crewman of the *Eastern Trader*. We were much interested also to learn that their plane had crashed, as that is the first information we have had as to what had happened to them.

We sent a cablegram to the ship's officers asking for information. Today we received a cable from the captain and crew members of the *Eastern Trader* that they regret very much that they are unable to help.

Now that, Bill, and Bender, have been able to get word out that they are still alive, they will expect immediate release and I know every American will help to bring them home safely. Please tell them there in Washington that they have got to help us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. CHARLES M. SMITH.

NOVEMBER 22, 1949.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH,
Long Beach, Calif.

DEAR Mrs. SMITH: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 20 which I have just received and read with much interest.

I was very glad to hear from you, and I am happy to take this occasion to report to you. It just happens on yesterday I had a personal conference with the officials of the State Department relative to your husband and Bender. They assured me personally that they were doing everything they possibly could, and they also said they would see to it that they will do everything in their power to bring about their release at the earliest possible moment. I want to assure you that I am still very much interested in your husband and Bender who may still be together, and that I think it should take precedence over the case of Consul General Ward and his colleagues because, as you indicated, your husband has been held for a considerably longer length of time than Ward and the others. You may be assured of my continued interest and desire to be of assistance to you. You may rest assured also that I will continue to do all I can to keep the State Department busy on this case.

Must close now, but with best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

NOVEMBER 23, 1949.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH,
Long Beach, Calif.

MY DEAR Mrs. SMITH: I have just received your letter of November 21 and I hasten to answer because I believe that you have been misinformed.

You will remember the effort which we took by the use of planes flying over Shantung, and by the use of leaflet drops requesting information and the return of your husband and his companion, and by the use of agents throughout Shantung. Although we received several rumors which we invariably followed up, we never received any positive information as to the location of our service mates.

Since the Navy left Tsingtao two or three additional rumors have been received. Throughout this time the State Department has utilized its personnel in China, its agencies, and all available means looking toward the location of your husband and to his return. These negotiations have involved the headquarters of the Communist regime, as well as local authorities. In no case has a satisfactory or conclusive answer been received.

I personally have followed up these attempts to gain some information in the matter and I can assure you that the State Department has not, in my opinion, overlooked any opportunity for favorable action.

I also assure you that the State Department has issued several press releases concerning these activities, but the press in the United States has either not published them or has not given them wide distribution. Therefore the fact that the Angus Ward case has received more public notice is not because of any lack of effort or because of lesser interest on the part of the State Department officials. It may seem to be less but it is really due to the fact that the press has not published the reports in the matter.

I am sure that you will realize that no report has been received which is conclusive as to the whereabouts of your husband.

The other day I was informed that one of the agencies in Tsingtao had reported to our consul that your husband had been seen in that vicinity. This report gave me great cheer and further hope that your husband was safe. At the same time, the State Department began working on the development of this report to check on its truthfulness and accuracy, which would lead to further hopeful negotiations.

Please do not be discouraged to the degree that you might think your husband has been forgotten or overlooked because things like that just do not happen in our service and all possible effort for his recovery will

be carried on by the Navy, Marine Corps, and the State Department. First to ascertain his whereabouts, and, second to obtain his recovery. I shall present your letter to highest State Department officials with the request that they keep you better informed at all times of the situation so as to ease your worries, as much as these unfortunate circumstances permit. Possibly it will be reassuring to you to know of our continued and wholehearted efforts in behalf of you and your husband.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR C. BADGER,
Vice Admiral, United States Navy.

DECEMBER 6, 1949.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH,
Long Beach, Calif.

DEAR Mrs. SMITH: By reference from Admiral Badger, with whom I have had the opportunity to discuss the subject of the detention of your husband by the Chinese Communists, I have received copies of your letter of November 21 and his reply thereto.

I wish to express my wholehearted sympathy for the suffering your husband's absence has caused you and the other members of his family. Please be assured that, as Admiral Badger has stated in his letter, the Navy Department and the Department of State have pursued every realistic means which might conceivably result in the release of your husband and Sergeant Bender.

I deeply regret that you have apparently received the impression that efforts on behalf of your husband have been less energetic than those made in connection with other Americans who have met with the refusal of Chinese Communists to observe the accepted principles of international behavior. The truth of the matter is that our officials have made more efforts in more localities of China to obtain a satisfactory response from the Communists with regard to your husband than in any other case.

I hope you will accept my assurances that the United States Government is most energetically continuing its efforts to obtain your husband's release.

We shall keep you informed of all developments.

Sincerely yours,

W. WALTON BUTTERWORTH,
Assistant Secretary.

DECEMBER 20, 1949.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH,
Long Beach, Calif.

DEAR Mrs. SMITH: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 18, which has just reached me.

President Truman is not in town as you know but I am once again taking your case up with the State Department and I want to assure you so far as I have been able to find out, the State Department is doing everything it possibly can to bring about the release of your husband and Bender. Yesterday I met with an official of the State Department and made the suggestion to him if at all possible some contact should be made by our Embassy in Moscow where Mao Tse-tung, the head of the Chinese Communist Government, is at the present visiting.

Must close now but please rest assured of my continued interest and desire to be of all possible assistance. With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

(Copy to Mrs. Charles Smith, Route 1B, Columbia Falls, Mont.)

JANUARY 3, 1950.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH,
Long Beach, Calif.

DEAR Mrs. SMITH: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 30 which I just received.

I immediately called the officials about your allotment and they are wiring the Cleveland office instructing them to give special attention to your case. From what I could find out here, the only thing that would be holding it up is the backlog of work as some 164,000 cases were being changed under the new law. I will however let you know when I receive a report from the Cleveland office which I hope will be within the next day or so. You may be assured that I will see that everything is done so that you can receive your money.

Must close now but with best wishes, I am
Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

DECEMBER 30, 1949.

DEAR MIKE MANSFIELD: I received this card from Cleveland that my family allowance has been stopped. I know you wrote me that it had been restored but seems as if they didn't get the information.

So would you please see what happened. I need this allotment by the 5th of January as I have bills coming due then.

I appreciate everything you have done for me and thank you very much.

Yours truly,

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

P. S.—The allotment is made out in my name, Ruby R. Smith.

DECEMBER 8, 1949.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH,
Long Beach, Calif.

DEAR Mrs. SMITH: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 6, which has just reached my desk.

I am immediately contacting the Navy Department about your family allowance and you may be assured that I will do everything that I can to be of all possible assistance to you.

Must close now but will write you as soon as I have anything further to report.

With best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

P. S.—I contacted the Navy Department and your \$100 family allowance will be restored and will be retroactive to date of termination, September 1949.

M. M.

LONG BEACH, CALIF., December 6, 1949.

DEAR Mr. MANSFIELD: I am writing you concerning my family allowance of \$100 per month being stopped. I cannot live on \$150 per month. I must continue to have this family allowance. I have budgeted my living to the \$250 per month I was receiving, and I just made ends meet. I cannot pay my bills and feed, clothe two children with the high cost of living any cheaper than \$250 per month, as I was receiving.

I will appreciate it if you have a talk with the Navy and explain to them that I need the \$100 family allowance.

Enclosed is copy of letter from Navy. Mr. MANSFIELD, I thank you very much for the help you have given us.

Yours truly,

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH.

SPECIAL PAYMENTS DIVISION,

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS,
Cleveland, Ohio, November 28, 1949.

Mrs. RUBY R. SMITH,

Long Beach, Calif.

DEAR Mrs. SMITH: Reference is made to the case of your husband, William Charles Smith, chief construction electrician's mate, United States Navy, who has been missing since October 19, 1948.

As your husband's pay has been increased under the provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, entitlement to family allowance benefits terminated as of Septem-

ber 1949. Your husband's pay account has been adjusted for the October and November 1949 payments.

If the discontinuance of the family allowance payments results in undue hardship and your present dependent allotment of \$150 is inadequate, it is suggested that you request the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department's Welfare Branch, Casualty Section, Washington, D. C., to authorize an increase.

Very truly yours,

D. R. STEWART, LTJG SC USN

(By direction Chief of Field Branch).

JANUARY 25, 1950.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH,
Long Beach, Calif.

DEAR Mrs. SMITH: Your letter of January 21 and enclosed clipping from the Long Beach Tribune have just reached me. I am immediately contacting the State Department about the questions raised by you and also am contacting the Navy Department to see what can be done in the way of legal assistance on your home.

I have been in constant contact with the State Department and they have informed me that they are taking action on my suggestion that the officers of the United States Embassy at Moscow try to contact Mao Tse-tung and others of the Chinese delegation while they are there to see what can be done to effectuate the release of your husband and Sergeant Bender. The Department has sent the Embassy at Moscow a cable requesting that it utilize any available occasion to bring the case to the attention of Chinese Communist diplomatic officials at Moscow and Mao's entourage. At the same time, they have asked our officers at our four posts in Communist-occupied China to continue to do everything they can to bring about the release. I am informed by the State Department that on December 27 they notified you by telegram that the American consul at Tsingtao had learned from local Chinese Communist authorities that your husband was safe and well and was being detained at a military base in the Tsingtao area. With regard to your statement that the Government paid for Angus Ward and staff but is unwilling to pay the ransom the Communists want for your husband's freedom, they informed me that they have already informed you that there is no indication that your husband and Sergeant Bender are being held for ransom. The State Department informed me that they did not pay any ransom for Mr. Ward's release. I am enclosing with this letter some of the previous clippings which you sent me and I will write you when I have anything further to report.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

JANUARY 26, 1950.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH,
Long Beach, Calif.

DEAR Mrs. SMITH: I have talked with the legal assistant to the Secretary of the Navy relative to your securing power of attorney and after looking into the matter thoroughly, I was informed that you cannot be granted power of attorney by the Government.

They did state that you should have your attorney file a stay of execution with the court under section 522 of title 50 of the United States Code (p. 5697) which is the Sailors and Soldiers Relief Act. Under this law, no further action can be taken on the suit until your husband returns. I believe Mr. Truman is familiar with this and may already have taken such action. I also was informed that the legal officer for the Navy has been in touch with you and if you have any other legal questions, he would be glad to help you further.

The only way the Government could help you so far as this particular matter is concerned, is if some communication could be gotten through to your husband and for him

to make up a power of attorney for you. The chances for this are slim in view of the fact that no direct contact has been successful yet.

Must close now but I want you to know that if there is anything further I can do, please let me know. With best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

JANUARY 26, 1950.

LEGAL OFFICER,

United States Naval Station,
Long Beach, Calif.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of a letter from Mrs. William C. Smith, 141 West Fifty-first Street, Long Beach, Calif., wife of William Charles Smith who is being held by the Chinese Communists, concerning a suit filed against her on the matter of a purchase of a home.

Mrs. Smith does not have power of attorney for her husband. I understand from Secretary Matthews' office that your office has assisted Mrs. Smith in some respects and I would appreciate your again contacting her to see what assistance you might be to her in the matter of this suit which has been filed. I would appreciate your writing to me after you have discussed this matter with her.

Thanking you for any assistance you may give and with best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER,
UNITED STATES NAVAL BASE LOS ANGELES,
Long Beach, Calif., January 30, 1950.
Re Mrs. William C. Smith.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: This will acknowledge receipt of your air-mail letter of January 26, 1950, in regard to Mrs. William C. Smith, wife of William Charles Smith, CEC, United States Navy, presently held by the Chinese Communists, concerning suit filed against her in connection with the purchase of a home.

Please be advised that the legal officer has been in personal contact with Mrs. Smith, as well as her attorney, Rolland Truman, 609 Jergins Trust Building, Long Beach, Calif., who is handling her case. This office has rendered and is presently rendering Mrs. Smith such legal assistance as is permissible in such matters and the legal officer is maintaining close liaison both with Mrs. Smith and her attorney with respect to the matters confronting her. Upon receipt of your letter in this morning's mail, the legal officer immediately telephoned Mrs. Smith and inquired as to what possible further assistance he might be to her and assured her that he was keeping in close touch with her attorney and he likewise with the legal officer.

You may rest assured that this office will render Mrs. Smith every assistance possible. Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

BRADNER W. LEE, JR.,
Commander, United States Naval
Reserve, Legal Officer.

FEBRUARY 9, 1950.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: Your letter of January 26, 1950, to Mr. Butterworth regarding measures which might be taken to forestall the possible eviction of Mrs. William C. Smith from her home in Long Beach, Calif., arrived just after Mr. Butterworth's departure for the Far East, and I am therefore replying in his stead.

The Department has discussed this case with the Navy Department and has written

Mrs. Smith on the subject, suggesting that Mrs. Smith again communicate with the Navy Legal Assistance Officer at San Diego, Calif. I am informed by the Navy Department that he was instructed last fall to help Mrs. Smith with regard to her housing difficulties, that he discussed the matter with Mrs. Smith at that time, and that due in part to his efforts eviction proceedings were at least temporarily suspended.

With regard to your suggestion that the Government endeavor to secure a power of attorney from Chief Smith, the Navy Department is asking Mr. Truman to furnish the Government a power of attorney form suitable both for his purposes and for telegraphic transmission. The Department of State will then telegraph the text of such power of attorney to the British Foreign Office for transmission to the British Consul at Tsingtao with the request that the consul endeavor to obtain Chief Smith's signature on a prepared form. As you are undoubtedly aware, the United States Consulate General at Tsingtao has been closed and the American consular officials have left the city.

The enclosures to your letter are returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP D. SPROUSE,
Director for Chinese Affairs.

FEBRUARY 23, 1950.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH,
Long Beach, Calif.

DEAR MRS. SMITH: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 20 and enclosure.

I talked with the Director of Naval Intelligence and he informed me that they would have to work through the State Department on the release of your husband. As you know, the State Department has made a number of requests for his release, but has not received a reply to any. It would appear doubtful that the Communists would recognize the Navy Department instead of the State Department when they have not acknowledged the State Department heretofore. The State Department is the representative of the Navy Department, and I have been informed that the Communists have been told these were Navy men. I am also informed that Captain Jones went to see General Wong at the request of our American consul, and the Department is now looking into the statements made by Wong to Jones. I expect to have a report from the State Department within the next day or so, which I will forward to you.

Must close now, but please be assured of my continued interest and desire to see that everything is done. With best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

LONG BEACH, CALIF., February 20, 1950.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: Please ask the Secretary of Navy to do all in his power to effect the immediate release of my husband, William Charles Smith, and Elmer Bender, pursuant to recent information furnished the Long Beach Naval Intelligence.

Yours truly,

Mrs. WILLIAM C. SMITH.

P. S.—This is the information Captain Jones gave me I turned over to naval intelligence, also Captain Jones turned the same information to naval intelligence:

February 15, 1950, Capt. David Jones of the freighter *Flying Arrow* arrived in Long Beach and came to see me with confidential information.

Captain Jones told me that General Wong, Chief of Foreign Military Affairs of the Chinese People's Government at Tsingtao, China, sent for him to come to his headquarters for conference.

They talked for about half hour and General Wong said you want to know about Smith

and Bender don't you? Captain Jones told him he did and wished to obtain their release and take them aboard his ship the *Flying Arrow* and bring them back home to their families.

Mr. Wong told Captain Jones that Smith and Bender could be released in a matter of days if the Navy admitted the men were Navy men, and answered the question as to why the men were flying over Communist territory with a camera?

He said the Navy had not asked for their release but prior to their departure from Tsingtao, sent a hurriedly written letter asking that the men be turned over to them.

That they (the Navy) didn't even tell the Communists where to deliver the men.

Wong said, that the State Department had never asked for them by a proper official request as required by them. Wong said, to hell with the State Department, let the Navy claim these men, answer the question and the men would be turned over to the Navy. He said Smith and Bender were like hot potatoes in China, due to the publicity and that they wanted to get rid of them, by turning them over to the Navy. The questions the Chinese want answered before their release of Smith and Bender:

1. Let the Navy claim these men—say they are United States Navy.
2. Are they really United States Navy enlisted men?
3. Why were they flying plane over Communist territory?
4. Why did they have camera in plane?

Answer of these questions by Navy authorities will bring the release of these men.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 24, 1950.

MY DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: Your letter to Mr. Butterworth dated February 14, 1950, enclosing a letter to you from Mrs. Charles M. Smith, has been referred to me for reply in view of Mr. Butterworth's absence from the Department. I believe the following information will be useful to you in replying to Mrs. Smith.

With reference to Mrs. Smith's suggestion that the Department may never have made a proper request to the Chinese Communist authorities for the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender, United States Government representatives at Peiping have requested their release in writing five times, in formal communications addressed to the general headquarters of the Peoples Liberation Army, the Communist Alien Affairs Office, and Chou En-lai personally. In addition, numerous written and oral representations have been made by diplomatic and consular officials at Nanking, Tsingtao, Shanghai, and Tientsin. Mrs. Smith has been informed of these approaches. In each instance it was requested that the men be released for repatriation to the United States and, in the interim, allowed to correspond with their families in the United States. As in other cases, the Communist authorities ignored our communications. The Communist official at Tsingtao who reportedly informed Captain Jones of the *Flying Arrow* that the United States had not made a proper request for the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender was either unaware of our previous representations or was willfully distorting the facts (it is, of course, also possible that in his opinion the United States previous requests were not proper because due to nonrecognition our representatives had no official standing in China).

With regard to the statement that the United States paid extortion money to the Chinese Communists for the release of consular personnel at Mukden, the Government paid only the cost of transporting the consular party, their personal effects, and a considerable amount of consular equipment from Mukden to Tientsin, where the group embarked for the United States. The ques-

tion of payment of travel costs for Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender will, of course, not arise until the Communists agree to their release. The Department has already discussed with Mrs. Smith the possibility that the men are being held for ransom, and has advised her that the United States Government has received no indication that such is the case. As you are aware, Captain Jones, without authorization from the Government, offered the Communist authorities at Tsingtao the sum of \$25,000 to pay expenses for their release and was informed in reply that the men were not being held for ransom.

I suggest you inform Mrs. Smith that it is the view of the Department of State that it is highly unlikely that a blockade of Chinese Communist ports such as she suggests would be successful in effecting the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender. Such action would be more likely to prolong their detention and perhaps inspire reprisals threatening their personal safety.

In accordance with your request I am returning Mrs. Smith's letter.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP D. SPROUSE,
Director for Chinese Affairs.

MAY 3, 1950.

Mrs. CHARLES M. SMITH,
Columbia Falls, Mont.

DEAR MRS. SMITH: I am enclosing letter and report I have received from the Assistant Secretary of State. I will write you as soon as I have a further report.

Must close now but with best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MAY 2, 1950.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MIKE: Thank you for your letter dated April 22, 1950, enclosing for the Department's consideration letters you have received from Mrs. Charles M. Smith and Mr. Ted C. Yeager regarding Mr. Yeager's offer to proceed to Communist China to negotiate for the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender. The Department is now considering the desirability of Mr. Yeager's proposed trip from the standpoint of the personal risk involved as well as the effect which his representations might have upon British negotiations on behalf of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender, now in progress at Peiping. The Department will advise you of its reaction, returning the enclosures to your letter, in the very near future.

In response to your request for information on the case, I am enclosing two copies of a report prepared in the Department on April 27, including a full and up-to-date account of the Government's efforts to secure the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender and the latest information received in the Department regarding their welfare and whereabouts.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN RUSK,
Assistant Secretary.

[Enclosure: Two copies of memorandum dated April 27, 1950.]

RÉSUMÉ OF DEVELOPMENTS IN SMITH-BENDER CASE

APRIL 27, 1950.

On October 19, 1948, Construction Electrician Chief William C. Smith, United States Navy, and Master Sergeant Elmer C. Bender, United States Marine Corps, failed to return from a regularly scheduled local familiarization flight in the area of Tsingtao, China. The men were members of the United States Naval Headquarters which was established at the request of the Government of China. They were reported to be flying a light observation-type aircraft, probably an L-5. Presumably Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender ran out of fuel or encountered engine

trouble and were forced to land in Communist-occupied territory. Pilots at the Naval Headquarters had standing instructions to avoid flying over Communist territory. However, the lines of battle were extremely fluid, and Communist advances on the perimeter of Tsingtao gradually reduced the Nationalist-held area available for flight operations, making these instructions very difficult to observe. To the Navy Department's knowledge, the aircraft carried no cameras or special equipment whatsoever, since the flight was merely for training purposes.

Between October 1948 and April 1949 the Headquarters of the Commander, Naval Forces, West Pacific, made numerous efforts to locate the two men. Naval and Marine forces in Tsingtao conducted for several days an intensive air search of the land and sea area within a radius of a hundred miles of the city. In addition leaflets were dropped from aircraft on the village of Hsia-Tien, where the two men were reportedly being held at that time, in an attempt to get in touch with responsible Communist authorities. On February 23, 1949, the commanding officer, Third Marines, in Tsingtao, sent a letter to the chief Communist political officer for East Shantung requesting the release of the two men. No satisfactory reply was received. During this period the Red Cross, through its representatives in Tsingtao and in the United States, kept the dependents informed of developments, transmitting unconfirmed reports received from Chinese sources to the effect that Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender were being detained by the Communists but were safe and well.

In a letter of April 13, 1949, the Acting Secretary of the Navy requested the Department of State to endeavor to secure through diplomatic channels information concerning the welfare and whereabouts of the men, and to attempt to negotiate for their release. Immediately upon receipt of this request, the Department of State instructed the Consul General at Peiping to take the case up with Communist authorities there. The following is a chronological outline of the Consul General's written approaches to the Peiping authorities:

April 25, 1949: A request for their release was submitted to the Communist Alien Affairs Office, which stated orally that it had no jurisdiction in the case.

April 26, 1949: The case was submitted to the general headquarters of the Communist Peoples Liberation Army.

June 7, 1949: A second communication was sent to the general headquarters of the Communist Peoples Liberation Army.

August 3, 1949: A third communication was sent to the general headquarters of the Communist Peoples Liberation Army, stating that reports from Tsingtao indicated that the men were well and under detention in the vicinity of Tsingtao and again requesting their release.

August 30, 1949: A letter was sent to Chu Teh, commander in chief of the Communist Peoples Liberation Army, requesting that he take action in the case.

November 25, 1949: A letter was written to Chu En-lai, in charge of foreign affairs for the Chinese Communist regime, stressing the humanitarian aspects of the case and requesting action by the Communist authorities.

After the Communist forces took over Nanking and Tsingtao the Department instructed United States representatives in those cities to make similar approaches to the local authorities. On July 22, 1949, the Department instructed its posts in Peiping, Nanking, and Tsingtao to supplement their official approaches with informal inquiries. Similar instructions were later sent to United States consular posts at Tientsin and Hong Kong.

The Communists have refused to respond to any of these formal or informal approaches. Written communications have

been ignored. They have given no explanation of the reason for the detention of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender, and no indication as to when they will be released. The channels of communication between American official representatives in China and the Communist authorities were always extremely tenuous since in the absence of diplomatic relations the Communists refused to recognize the official status of our consular personnel, regarding them merely as private citizens. On November 30, the Secretary of State pointed out that the Chinese Communist authorities were apparently unaware that the international practice of civilized countries for many years has recognized that consuls should be afforded full opportunity for the proper conduct of their duties in the protection of their nationals. He emphasized that American public and official opinion which has been deeply concerned about these violations of accepted international procedures was now thoroughly indignant over the inhumane treatment which continues to be accorded these two American citizens and the hardship and suffering being experienced by their families.

On January 18 the Department of State arranged for the transmission of a message to Captain David Jones, Master of the *Flying Arrow*, requesting that he interview Communist authorities at Tsingtao in an effort to obtain the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender for repatriation aboard his ship. The American and British consular officials at Tsingtao were informed of this request and asked to provide Captain Jones all possible assistance.

Captain Jones discussed the case with Mr. Wong, a Tsingtao Communist official described as the director of the military foreign affairs control board, on January 21. He was advised by Mr. Wong that Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender were being detained 80 miles northeast of Tsingtao; that they were well cared for and in good health and spirits; and that their only requirement was English language reading material. Mr. Wong refused to arrange for the release of the men for repatriation aboard the *Flying Arrow*. He also refused to allow Captain Jones to visit them to obtain from them letters to their families in the United States. Captain Jones offered to pay \$25,000 as "expenses" for their release, but was informed by Mr. Wong that the men were not being held for ransom. (The United States Government did not authorize Captain Jones to offer money for the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender; in this connection, the Communist authorities have never given the Government any indication that ransom was in fact involved.) Mr. Wong insisted that their release must be effected through official channels and indicated that the United States Navy should make an official request, since previous Navy approaches had not been considered satisfactory by the Chinese Communist authorities.

Mr. Wong's remarks regarding the United States representations to date on behalf of Chief Smith and Bender were not strictly in accord with the facts and the Government was not inclined to rely upon his suggestions. Nevertheless, in order to exploit fully every possibility for effecting the release of the men, the United States Naval Attaché in China addressed several notes to the highest Communist authorities at Peiping, once again identifying Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender as United States Naval personnel, describing briefly the nature of their flight and the circumstances which forced them to land in Communist-occupied territory and suggesting arrangements for their repatriation to the United States. No reply was received to any of these communications.

In order to obtain similar details from time to time in the future regarding the welfare and whereabouts of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender, the Department instructed the Consulate General at Hong Kong in the

future to request the masters of American merchant vessels calling at Tsingtao to make an approach to the local Communist authorities similar to that made by Captain Jones, if at all possible. Recently an official of a United States shipping line, traveling on board an American vessel which called at Tsingtao, was unsuccessful in his attempts to obtain an interview with the local authorities.

On January 31, 1950, Gen. George C. Marshall, president of the American Red Cross, sent a telegram to Gen. Chu Teh, commander of the Chinese Communist Peoples Liberation Army at Peiping, requesting that he give his personal attention to the matter of the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender, and in the meantime enable them to communicate with their families. General Marshall's request was made on humanitarian grounds "in the true spirit of the world-wide Red Cross movement." No response to this request was received.

The American Red Cross has informed the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva of the details surrounding the detention of the men and has advised the Department that delegates of the International Red Cross Committee in Tsingtao and Shanghai are now endeavoring to assist in efforts to effect the release of the men.

On February 5, in order to investigate fully the avenue of approach suggested to Captain Jones, of the *Flying Arrow*, by Mr. Wong, Communist official at Tsingtao, the Secretary of the Navy sent a telegram to General Chu Teh, commander in chief of the Communist Peoples Liberation Army, requesting the speedy release and return of the men. This communication, like all other previous approaches, elicited no response.

The most recent information received from Communist authorities in the Tsingtao area indicates that Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender are in good health and are confined near the city of Laiyang, approximately 80 miles northeast of Tsingtao. The British consul at Tsingtao has recently made several approaches to local Communist officials, but has been unable to obtain any information other than the usual reports that the men are safe and well and under detention in the Tsingtao area. Tsingtao Communist officials have consistently maintained that representations for the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender must be conducted on an official level at Peiping. Now that the British are in the process of establishing diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communist regime, the Department has asked the British Foreign Office to approach the Chinese Communist authorities at Peiping regarding the release of the men. The Communist regime's refusal to respond to this country's numerous approaches to date is apparently based on the pretext of non-recognition. It is hoped, therefore, that the British representations which are now in progress may be more successful.

MAY 4, 1950.

Mrs. CHARLES M. SMITH,
Columbia Falls, Mont.

MY DEAR MRS. SMITH: Thank you for your letter dated April 19, regarding Mr. Ted Yeager's offer to go to China as a Government representative to negotiate for the release of your son and Sergeant Bender.

You are aware from previous correspondence that Government representatives at consular posts throughout China—men who have had considerable experience in dealing with the Chinese—have endeavored through verbal and written approaches to the Peiping authorities to arrange the release of the men. These approaches have been ignored altogether by the Chinese Communists on the pretext that, in the absence of diplomatic relations, United States Government representatives have no status in China. Under such circumstances negotiations through British

channels on a diplomatic level seem to offer greater hope for success. While these negotiations are in progress it would appear inadvisable to authorize independent action by a United States Government representative. Not only would such action offer little hope of success in view of the past experience of United States Government representatives, but it might well affect adversely the outcome of the British negotiations.

Should Mr. Yeager desire, however, to go to China in a personal capacity, the Department would of course give his passport application careful consideration. Few passports have been issued to date for travel in Communist China, due chiefly to the dangers involved in such travel. Foreigners traveling in Communist China are subjected to considerable risk at the present time, due to unsettled conditions, disrupted communications, and, in certain places, the scarcity of food and other necessities of life. American citizens have found the attitude of the Chinese Communist authorities completely unpredictable. It is, of course, possible that the Communists might adopt an uncooperative or even openly hostile attitude toward Mr. Yeager's mission, and refuse to grant him a permit to leave the country. Several Americans in China are in such a predicament at the present time. As you know, the treatment accorded United States diplomatic and consular officials by the Chinese Communist regime has made it most difficult for them to provide even the most routine protective services on behalf of American citizens in the area. United States diplomatic and consular posts in Communist China have now been closed, and what slight protection and assistance they were able to provide to American travelers will no longer be available. It is generally the Department's practice to decline to issue passports for travel in areas of the world where no United States consular protection can be afforded.

If, however, Mr. Yeager is interested in making the proposed trip in spite of the adverse circumstances described above, it is suggested that he address a letter to the Department of State, requesting the necessary passport application forms, whereupon his application will be given full consideration.

Sincerely yours,

TROY L. PERKINS,
Officer in Charge, Political Affairs,
Office of Chinese Affairs
(For the Secretary of State).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 8, 1950.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MIKE: With further reference to your letter dated April 22, 1950, regarding Mr. Ted C. Yeager's offer to proceed to China to seek the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender, I am enclosing a copy of a letter dated May 4, 1950, to Mrs. Charles M. Smith which explains in detail the Department's views on the subject.

The Department has expressed to Mrs. Smith the opinion that it would be inadvisable for the Government to authorize Mr. Yeager to negotiate officially with the Chinese Communists, and has pointed out in detail the risks to which Mr. Yeager would be subjected in undertaking such a venture in Communist China. We have, however, agreed to examine Mr. Yeager's passport application in the light of existing circumstances and conditions in Communist China, should he desire to make the trip in a purely private capacity and request a passport for that purpose.

I am returning the enclosures to your letter, in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN RUSK,
Assistant Secretary.

MAY 11, 1950.

Mrs. CHARLES SMITH,
Columbia Falls, Mont.:

State Department and Marines have confirmed reports Bill Smith and Bender on British ship *Hunan*. British official saw boys and they look good. Arrangements will be made to fly boys home from Hong Kong. *Hunan* due in Hong Kong May 15 or 16.

MIKE MANSFIELD,
Member of Congress.

COLUMBIA FALLS, MONT., May 13, 1950.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: I have been trying for 2 or 3 days to write you a letter to properly thank you for all the fine things you have done for us. But I just cannot find the right words and phrases to even begin to tell you what your kindness and thoughtfulness has meant to us in these last trying months.

You have ever been our bringer of good tidings. I have before me your telegram of the 11. Your wonderful letter of May 9. Today brought another special delivery from your Secretary, Mr. Sullivan, with more and more good news of our son and Sergeant Bender.

When I listened to you speak yesterday morning from Missoula I wished I could have been there so I could have thanked you in person, and hoped that you might find time to come up to the Flathead, but heard later that you continued on to Butte. If you ever get up in this part of Flathead we would like you to know you will always be welcome at the Smith home.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. CHARLES M. SMITH.

RÉSUMÉ OF DEVELOPMENTS IN SMITH-BENDER CASE

On October 19, 1948, Construction Electrician Chief William C. Smith, United States Navy, and Master Sgt. Elmer C. Bender, United States Marine Corps, failed to return from a regularly scheduled local familiarization flight in the area of Tsingtao, China. The men were members of the United States Naval Headquarters which was established at the request of the Government of China. They were reported to be flying a light observation-type aircraft, probably an L-5. Presumably Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender ran out of fuel or encountered engine trouble and were forced to land in Communist-occupied territory. Pilots at the naval headquarters had standing instructions to avoid flying over Communist territory. However, the lines of battle were extremely fluid, and Communist advances on the perimeter of Tsingtao gradually reduced the Nationalist-held area available for flight operations, making these instructions very difficult to observe. To the Navy Department's knowledge, the aircraft carried no cameras or special equipment whatsoever, since the flight was merely for training purposes.

Between October 1948 and April 1949 the Headquarters of the Commander, Naval Forces, West Pacific, made numerous efforts to locate the two men. Naval and Marine forces in Tsingtao conducted for several days an intensive air search of the land and sea area within a radius of a hundred miles of the city. In addition, leaflets were dropped from aircraft on the village of Hsia-Tien, where the two men were reportedly being held at that time, in an attempt to get in touch with responsible Communist authorities. On February 23, 1949, the commanding officer, Third Marines, in Tsingtao, sent a letter to the chief Communist political officer for East Shantung requesting the release of the two men. No satisfactory reply was received. During this period the Red Cross, through its representatives in Tsingtao and in the United States, kept the dependents informed of developments, trans-

mitting unconfirmed reports received from Chinese sources to the effect that Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender were being detained by the Communists but were safe and well.

In a letter of April 13, 1949, the Acting Secretary of the Navy requested the Department of State to endeavor to secure through diplomatic channels information concerning the welfare and whereabouts of the men, and to attempt to negotiate for their release. Immediately upon receipt of this request, the Department of State instructed the consul general at Peiping to take the case up with Communist authorities there. The following is a chronological outline of the consul general's written approaches to the Peiping authorities:

April 25, 1949: A request for their release was submitted to the Communist Alien Affairs Office, which stated orally that it had no jurisdiction in the case.

April 26, 1949: The case was submitted to the general headquarters of the Communist Peoples Liberation Army.

June 7, 1949: A second communication was sent to the general headquarters of the Communist Peoples Liberation Army.

August 3, 1949: A third communication was sent to the general headquarters of the Communist Peoples Liberation Army, stating that reports from Tsingtao indicated that the men were well and under detention in the vicinity of Tsingtao and again requesting their release.

August 30, 1949: A letter was sent to Chu Teh, commander in chief of the Communist Peoples Liberation Army, requesting that he take action in the case. There was no reply.

November 25, 1949: A letter was written to Chou En-lai, in charge of foreign affairs for the Chinese Communist regime, stressing the humanitarian aspects of the case and requesting action by the Communist authorities. This letter was returned in a different envelope.

After the Communist forces took over Nanking and Tsingtao the Department instructed United States representatives in those cities to make similar approaches to the local authorities. On July 22, 1949, the Department instructed its posts in Peiping, Nanking, and Tsingtao to supplement their official approaches with informal inquiries. Similar instructions were later sent to United States consular posts at Tientsin and Hong Kong.

The Communists have refused to respond to any of these formal or informal approaches. Written communications have been ignored. They have given no explanation of the reason for the detention of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender, and no indication as to when they will be released. The channels of communication between American official representatives in China and the Communist authorities were always extremely tenuous since in the absence of diplomatic relations the Communists refused to recognize the official status of our consular personnel, regarding them merely as private citizens. On November 30, the Secretary of State pointed out that the Chinese Communist authorities were apparently unaware that the international practice of civilized countries for many years has recognized that consuls should be afforded full opportunity for the proper conduct of their duties in the protection of their nationals. He emphasized that American public and official opinion which has been deeply concerned about these violations of accepted international procedures was now thoroughly indignant over the inhumane treatment which continues to be accorded these two American citizens and the hardship and suffering being experienced by their families.

On January 18 the Department of State arranged for the transmission of a message to Captain David Jones, master of the *Flying Arrow*, requesting that he interview Com-

munist authorities at Tsingtao in an effort to obtain the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender for repatriation aboard his ship. The American and British consular officials at Tsingtao were informed of this request and asked to provide Captain Jones all possible assistance.

Captain Jones discussed the case with Mr. Wong, a Tsingtao Communist official, described as "the Director of the Military Foreign Affairs Control Board," on January 21. He was advised by Mr. Wong that Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender were being detained 80 miles northeast of Tsingtao; that they were well cared for and in good health and spirits; and that their only requirement was English-language reading material. Mr. Wong refused to arrange for the release of the men for repatriation aboard the *Flying Arrow*. He also refused to allow Captain Jones to visit them to obtain from them letters to their families in the United States. Captain Jones offered to pay \$25,000 as expenses for their release, but was informed by Mr. Wong that the men were not being held for ransom. (The United States Government did not authorize Captain Jones to offer money for the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender; in this connection, the Communist authorities have never given the Government any indication that ransom was in fact involved.) Mr. Wong insisted that their release must be effected through official channels and indicated that the United States Navy should make an official request, since previous Navy approach had not been considered satisfactory by the Chinese Communist authorities.

Mr. Wong's remarks regarding the United States representations to date on behalf of Smith and Bender were not strictly in accord with the facts and the Government was not inclined to rely upon his suggestions. Nevertheless, in order to exploit fully every possibility for effecting the release of the men, the United States naval attaché in China addressed several notes to the highest Communist authorities at Peiping, once again identifying Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender as United States naval personnel, describing briefly the nature of their flight and the circumstances which forced them to land in Communist-occupied territory and suggesting arrangements for their repatriation to the United States. No reply was received to any of these communications.

In order to obtain similar details from time to time in the future regarding the welfare and whereabouts of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender, the Department instructed the consulate general at Hong Kong in the future to request the masters of American merchant vessels calling at Tsingtao to make an approach to the local Communist authorities similar to that made by Captain Jones, if at all possible. Recently an official of a United States shipping line, traveling on board an American vessel which called at Tsingtao, was unsuccessful in his attempts to obtain an interview with the local authorities.

On January 31, 1950, Gen. George C. Marshall, president of the American Red Cross, sent a telegram to Gen. Chu Teh, commander of the Chinese Communist peoples liberation army at Peiping, requesting that he give his personal attention to the matter of the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender and in the meantime enable them to communicate with their families. General Marshall's request was made on humanitarian grounds in the true spirit of the worldwide Red Cross movement. No response to this request was received.

The American Red Cross has informed the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva of the details surrounding the detention of the men and has advised the Department that delegates of the International Red Cross Committee in Tsingtao and Shang-

hai are now endeavoring to assist in efforts to effect the release of the men.

On February 5, in order to investigate fully the avenue of approach suggested to Captain Jones of the *Flying Arrow* by Mr. Wong, Communist official at Tsingtao, the Secretary of the Navy sent a telegram to Gen. Chu Teh, commander in chief of the Communist peoples liberation army, requesting the speedy release and return of the men. This communication, like all other previous approaches, elicited no response.

The most recent information received from Communist authorities in the Tsingtao area indicates that Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender are in good health and are confined near the city of Lailang, approximately 80 miles northeast of Tsingtao. The British consul at Tsingtao has recently made several approaches to local Communist officials, but has been unable to obtain any information other than the usual reports that the men are safe and well and under detention in the Tsingtao area. Tsingtao Communist officials have consistently maintained that representations for the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender must be conducted on an official level at Peiping. Now that the British are in the process of establishing diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communist regime, the Department has asked the British Foreign Office to approach the Chinese Communist authorities at Peiping regarding the release of the men. The Communist regime's refusal to respond to this country's numerous approaches to date is apparently based on the pretext of nonrecognition. It is hoped, therefore, that the British representations which are now in progress may be more successful.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AT PEIPING TO CHOU EN-LAI, DATED NOVEMBER 25, 1949

Under instructions of my Government, I invite your attention to the case of two United States Navy personnel, Tech. Sgt. Elmer C. Bender and Chief Electrician's Mate William C. Smith, who failed to return to their base after a regularly scheduled routine flight in the Tsingtao area on October 19, 1948, the small training land plane that they were using presumably having come down in Communist-controlled territory. Reports received at the time indicated that the two men had landed safely and were held in the first instance near Nantsun in the Tsingtao vicinity.

This matter was submitted to the Peiping Alien Affairs Office on April 25, but that office stated orally that the matter was outside their jurisdiction and that they were therefore not in a position to discuss the matter. The case was thereupon submitted to the general headquarters of the People's Liberation Army in a letter of April 26, 1949, with the request that arrangements be made for the return of those Navy personnel to their base. On June 7, being in nonreceipt of a reply to that letter, I sent a second communication to the general headquarters. That letter likewise remained without a reply. On August 3 I informed the general headquarters in a new letter that a representative of the Tsingtao alien affairs office on July 23 had told a member in the American consulate general at that place that Messrs. Bender and Smith were then in Tsingtao and were well. I again requested that the general headquarters take such action as might be requisite to cause the early release by the Tsingtao military authorities of the two American Navy personnel. In nonreceipt likewise of a reply to that latest communication, on August 30 I addressed a letter directly to Gen. Chu Teh as commander in chief of the People's Liberation Army, bringing the matter to his attention and requesting that he cause there to be taken appropriate action for the release of the two

Americans. A copy of that letter is enclosed for your information.

The consulate general at Tsingtao on October 10 delivered an informal memorandum regarding the matter to the alien affairs office at that point, inviting their attention particularly to the humanitarian aspects of the case. A representative of the Alien Affairs Office on October 12 orally informed the consulate general that, while the humanitarian aspects of the case were appreciated, he had been instructed to state that the local authorities no longer knew the whereabouts of the two men. Respecting the above-mentioned humanitarian aspects of the case, I invite your attention to the fact that the two Americans have now been held for over 1 year without any explanation as to the reason for their detention, and that during that time it has been impossible for them to communicate with their families, with considerable suffering and unhappiness as a result. The wife of Chief Electrician's Mate Smith on December 18, 1948, gave birth to a son, regarding who Mr. Smith has received no word and, moreover, must have an operation which the doctors have advised postponing until his return. I now bring this matter to your attention with the request that the matter be handled in accordance with established principles of the international committee, and that you cause an early investigation of the matter to be made, to the end that the two men shall be released.

It is requested that in the interim—a time which it is hoped will be short—the men be permitted to communicate with their families with respect to their personal welfare, this request being made particularly because of the humanitarian aspects involved.

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY OF NAVY MATTHEWS TO GENERAL CHU TEH (DELIVERED BY CONSULATE GENERAL, PEIPING, APRIL 7, 1950)

As the general may be aware, two young American servicemen, Chief Construction Electrician's Mate William C. Smith, United States Navy, and Technical Sergeant Elmer C. Bender, United States Marine Corps, have been missing since October 19, 1948, when they failed to return from a routine training flight in the Tsingtao area. Since that time, over 17 months ago, they have been held incommunicado and repeated efforts to obtain their release have failed. The extreme mental anguish suffered by their families and friends has been reflected in their continuing appeals to me for assistance in restoring their loved ones to them.

The general will undoubtedly agree that the protracted detention of these two enlisted men cannot possibly serve any military or political purpose. From the humanitarian viewpoint, the prolonged separation of these men from their families and friends seems an unnecessary cruelty—incomprehensible to their families and to the public all over the world.

Recent information indicates that Smith and Bender are at a camp located near Tsingtao. Since United States and other foreign merchant vessels frequently visit this port, it is urged that these men be released without delay and delivered to the master of any foreign ship calling there. If this is not practicable, it is requested that the two men be delivered to the senior United States consular representative in Peiping.

It is earnestly hoped that the general will personally consider this case and use his authority to permit Bender and Smith to rejoin their families in the very near future. Signed Francis P. Matthews, Secretary of the Navy of the United States of America.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING SMITH-BENDER CASE

MARCH 10, 1950.

Gen. George C. Marshall, president of the American Red Cross, has sent a telegram to

General Chu Teh, commander of the Chinese Communist Peoples Liberation Army at Peiping, regarding the detention of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender by the Chinese Communists. No reply has been received.

The following is the text of General Marshall's telegram:

"I should like to direct your personal attention to the plight of two members of the United States Navy, Elmer C. Bender and William C. Smith, and of their immediate families.

"It has been brought to my attention that on October 19, 1948, these men failed to return from a routine training flight in the Tsingtao area. Also, I have learned that the United States Government, through its representatives at Nanking, Peiping, and Tsingtao, has made repeated attempts since that time to make it possible for the men to communicate with their families and to bring about their release. In addition, communications on the subject have been sent to the Aliens Affairs Office and to the general headquarters of the People's Liberation Army. To date all these attempts have brought no satisfactory result.

"Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Bender are married. Mr. Smith has a son born over a year ago whom he has never seen. The families have not heard from them since their disappearance 14 months ago. Quite naturally they are experiencing considerable hardship and suffering. Having been unsuccessful in obtaining direct communication with and effecting the release of their husbands, the wives of these two men have appealed to the American Red Cross for help. Their request is quite in order because under its charter, the American National Red Cross is charged with the responsibility of acting as a means of communication between the individuals in the armed forces of the United States and their families. When circumstances prevent ready communication and as a result the welfare of the man and his family is jeopardized, it is the duty of the Red Cross to take whatever steps it deems necessary to try to reinstate communication and, if humanly possible, to bring about a change in these circumstances.

"Therefore, in the true spirit of the worldwide Red Cross movement and on humanitarian grounds, I urge that you give your personal attention to the matter of the release of these men. In the meantime, I urge that you make it possible for them to communicate with their anxious families."

The American Red Cross reports that delegates of the International Red Cross Committee at Tsingtao and Shanghai have been advised of the detention of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender and are working to effect the release of the men.

A Chinese Communist official at Tsingtao, in discussing the detention of the men with Captain Jones, of the *Flying Arrow*, reportedly suggested that their release might be effected through further Navy representations. Some of the remarks made by this official regarding the United States representations to date do not correspond with the facts, and the Government is not inclined to rely upon his suggestions. Nevertheless, in order to exploit fully every possibility of effecting their release, the United States naval attaché in China has addressed a note to the highest Communist authorities at Peiping, once again identifying Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender as United States naval personnel, describing briefly the nature of the flight and the circumstances which forced them to land in Communist-occupied territory, and suggesting arrangements for their repatriation to the United States.

RELEASE OF SMITH AND BENDER

MAY 9, 1950.

The following is the full text of the Chinese Communist radio broadcast, datelined Peiping, May 8, regarding the release of Chief Smith and Sergeant Bender:

"Gen. Hsu Shih-yu, commander of the Shantung military district of the People's Liberation Army of the People's Republic of China, made the following statement on the release of the two United States airmen who have been held prisoners here for some time:

"A plane of the United States Navy which invaded the air of our country landed near Tayenchia, village in Lungshan district of Haiyang County in Kiaotung Peninsula, at about 12:30 a. m., October 19, 1948. The plane and two airmen, E. C. Bender and W. C. Smith, were taken prisoners.

"The headquarters of the Shantung military district, People's Liberation Army, immediately examined the captured plane and its crew. It was discovered that the plane was an L-5 craft, with markings O Y O 2767, a type which could be used for reconnoitering purposes, carrying charts and various military maps of the No. 44 field survey team of the United States espionage organization (external service department, NCNA). At the same time, it was also discovered that E. C. Bender and W. C. Smith were on active service in the United States armed forces. A decision was therefore made to detain the plane and to hold the crew in custody as prisoners of war. However, E. C. Bender and W. C. Smith firmly refused to reveal the motive and mission of this unlawful flight.

"It was not until lately that Bender and Smith, influenced by our magnanimous policy toward prisoners, began to confess and stated that the objective of the flight was to reconnoiter the railways because there was a report at that time to the effect that there were activities along the railways of liberated areas.

"At the same time, the flight was to discover what constructional projects were under way in Laiyang because they had had a report saying that the People's Liberation Army was maintaining great numbers of troops there. Bender also admitted that 'Major Lantz told me where I must' (* * * (word uncopyable—Editor) and that Smith's job was to reconnoiter constructional projects along the route taken by us."

"Their confession said further that the route to be taken by the plane was: Take off from Changkow Airfield near Tsingtao, reconnoiter along railways, then head for Laiyang to reconnoiter military constructional works, and then turn back to Tsingtao. But on their way the plane landed in Haiyang County.

"The above facts and confession prove that the aim of this United States imperialist airplane flight was to invade our territorial air and with the purpose of carrying out planned military reconnaissance to help the anticolonial war of the Kuomintang brigands.

"On the basis of the above facts, the Shantung military headquarters has decided to confiscate the airplane which intruded into Chinese territorial air for conducting military reconnaissance. Since Bender and Smith have confessed their repentance, they are being released and deported in line with the magnanimous policy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army toward prisoners.

"Facts have revealed that the American imperialists have repeatedly committed criminal actions in helping the Kuomintang gang by dispatch of their military personnel in airplanes to intrude into Chinese territorial air and spy on military movements of the People's Liberation Army.

"On April 5, 1948, an American plane with four American military personnel was captured by the People's Liberation Army at Hung Shih Ya, of Chiaohsen, about 80 kilometers northwest of Tsingtao. Subsequently, on June 29 of last year, Oscar C. Badger, then commander of the United States Western Pacific Fleet, admitted their mistakes in a personal letter and guaranteed that no similar occurrence would happen

again. The captured American personnel were then released.

"Such criminal actions of the American imperialists in encroaching on the sovereign rights of China and aiding the Kuomintang gang to conduct war against the Chinese people have long been detested by people throughout China. Any subversive activity of the American imperialists encroaching on the sacred sovereign rights of China will be dealt with ruthlessly by the Chinese people."

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

MAIL DELIVERIES

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this morning I received a telegram which reads as follows:

We have received practically no mail since railroad strike began; plenty of trucks making regular trips Chicago to our section available. Where is planning for southwestern Michigan done? Kindly advise by wire. Best regards.

G. K. FERGUSON,
Watervliet Paper Co.

Talking with Mr. George E. Miller, Deputy Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of surface postal transport, he advised that the routing of mail is in charge of their general superintendents and district superintendents in the field.

For the southwestern Michigan area, routing is under the general superintendent at Cleveland; probably also district superintendents at Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Toledo.

He said Michigan Central is only making one round trip a day between Detroit and Chicago; that they are sending Detroit mail over the Pere Marquette and other mail for good portion of Michigan on the Grand Trunk to Battle Creek, and then trucking it from Battle Creek; also trucking into Detroit from Cleveland, and from Toledo, as no train service there.

Could send mail over B. & O., but part of its tracks run over Michigan Central and B. & O. employees respecting picket line.

From the editor of the Sturgis Journal under date of May 12, there comes a letter which reads as follows:

THE STURGIS JOURNAL,
Sturgis, Mich., May 12, 1950.

MR. CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CLARE: I assume that you are aware of what this railroad strike is doing to the towns in your district as well as the State of Michigan.

There hasn't been any passenger or freight service in or out of Sturgis now for three days and the news today does not look too hopeful.

What the answer is I do not know but how our Government can tolerate such a situation is beyond my understanding. The railroad firemen are striking despite the fact that their claims were denied by two presidential fact finding boards.

If the Journal does not get a carload of paper now on the way from Canada by June 1 we will have to suspend operations. We do not have storage space for more than a carload at a time in our plant.

I realize that Congress is probably helpless to do anything about it and Truman is 2,000 miles away dedicating dams.

This failure of rail service is also showing up the inefficiency of the postal service.

Of the 14 villages and towns where the Journal maintains carrier delivery service the post office cannot get our papers there in time for delivery on the rural routes the following morning. We are obliged to transport the papers in our own cars.

Most newspapers including the Journal would have no objection to increased postal rates if we could be assured of adequate service. For a daily newspaper time is of the essence and as things stand now the postal service is almost useless.

I hope Congress will not allow itself to be bluffed by the postmaster general's recent curtailment of service. They may be curtailing the service but I haven't noticed any curtailment in the amount of help the post office is using.

Constructive suggestions. Fire every postmaster in the country and turn the service over to a private corporation like the A. T. & T. to operate. We'll have better service, rates will be lowered, and the corporation will operate at a profit.

Cordially yours,

MARK P. HAINES.

THE GREED OF A FEW SHOULD NOT CAUSE ALL TO SUFFER

Mr. Speaker, it is the imperative duty of the Congress without delay to curb the arbitrary action of a union which by a strike impairs public health, safety or welfare, or injuriously affects the economic life of a community.

Conceding that employees have the right to bargain collectively and to strike, that right, like every other right, is subject to the limitation that, in exercising it, the public welfare shall not be threatened or impaired.

Labor unions have grown powerful because the Congress conferred upon them and their members special benefits and powers.

To attain benefits to which they were not entitled, some unions have exercised arbitrary power to the detriment of the rest of us.

The latest illustration of the exercise of that arbitrary power is the strike of the railroad firemen, who now demand the employment of an unnecessary third man, another fireman, on Diesel engines, even though the railroads have no need for that man's services, and, two fact-finding boards of the President have so declared.

Not only would the employment of the second unnecessary fireman add to the cost of transportation, to which all must contribute, but it would establish a precedent for the employment of other unneeded workers.

The effect of this strike is widespread. Yesterday's mail brought many protests from California; the morning brought me letters and wires from Michigan, and the morning press indicates the widespread tie-up, not only of express, of perishable freight, but of the mail.

The remedy for this present situation and for strikes which injuriously and unfairly affect the rights of the individuals of communities throughout the country is simple and apparent.

Only because unions have been granted special privileges by exemptions granted them under the antitrust laws, the Norris-LaGuardia Act, and because of the special privileges given them by the Taft-Hartley Act, and by other legislation designed to benefit labor, are they now able to ignore the rights of the

public, enforce their will, their demands, upon all.

I would not attempt by law to force any man contrary to his wishes to work at any job. I would not attempt to restrain any man from quitting a job for any reason or for no reason at all. I would not attempt to deny a man or an organization the right to strike.

But when an individual or an organization misuses the special benefits and privileges granted by laws enacted for the benefit of the worker or for a labor organization, I would withdraw those special rights, those special privileges, so granted.

If a son, for whom I had purchased and to whom I had given a high-powered, speedy automobile insisted upon driving that car recklessly down the highway, endangering the safety of others who might be using it, I would take that car from him. So, too, I would, by law, take from the worker, from the union, the privileges and special benefits given to them, when they, arbitrarily, and to the injury of others, misuse those special powers.

Today a bill was introduced by me which offers that simple and clear remedy. It inflicts no penalty upon the union which calls a strike, upon the employee who engages in a strike or who walks the picket line.

It does, however, when he misuses the power which the Congress has given him, take from him those special benefits and privileges heretofore granted.

What could be more simple? What could be more effective? What could be more fair?

Will the Congress act now? Or are we fearful of incurring the political wrath of the unions?

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT] is recognized for 10 minutes.

MISS DOROTHY SHAVER

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Speaker, last week the French Ambassador presented the Cross of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor to America's most outstanding career woman, Miss Dorothy Shaver, president of New York's Lord & Taylor. She was commended for her service to "French art and French fashion in the United States." During the war Miss Shaver served as a director of American Relief for France.

It is my pleasure to be a friend of the Shaver family. I have personally known and been closely associated with the Shavers for years; they have lived for generations in the district I have the honor to represent. Her father, Hon. James D. Shaver, a prominent lawyer and outstanding judge, has distinguished himself as one of the State's best known and most respected jurists. He has been a great inspiration to me; he lives now with his son, Ben, who is known throughout the State of Arkansas for his legal ability and performance at the bar. Her other brother, Jim, is a very successful abstractor and real-estate man. In her pursuits, Miss Shaver has been encouraged and supported by her sister, Elsie.

Dorothy Shaver's success is due to a personality of opposites. Her father's

family of lawyers gave her a tough masculine mind; her mother's family of artists a highly feminine creative touch. In her 27 years at Lord & Taylor's she has used both to advantage. She is accomplished, patient, tolerant, and well informed.

The path Dorothy Shaver has traveled and the fame she has acclaimed are worthy of emulation and are expressive of the opportunities that exist in our United States. Miss Shaver was born in the little town of Center Point, Ark.; was educated in the public schools of Mena, Ark., and the University of Arkansas. She then studied art with her sister, Elsie, at the University of Chicago. Then the two sisters went to New York. Dorothy suggested to Elsie that she design a doll for commercial sale. "It could make us a fortune," she thought. Elsie designed and created five little dolls, which they called the Five Little Shavers. The New Yorkers were impressed; women carried the dolls under their arms as mascots. The sisters had opened a shop, Elsie designing and Dorothy managing. Lord & Taylor beckoned for Dorothy, and there, 27 years ago, Dorothy began her phenomenal rise to success. Yes; it is an admirable story of success and one exemplary of our American way of life.

The people of the Wonder State of Arkansas—the land of opportunity—point with pride to the unusual accomplishments and outstanding achievements of this great woman—the first female to head a \$30,000,000 corporation.

Her ideas and innovations in advertising and merchandising have been widely effective. She is credited with being largely responsible for securing recognition for American designing talent. She has discovered and developed more than 75 native designers in the field of fashion and decoration.

In 1924 Dorothy Shaver joined Lord & Taylor's staff to reorganize the comparison shopping bureau. A year later she suggested the establishment of a bureau of fashion advisers and then proceeded to organize the first bureau of stylists in an American department store now an essential part of this business.

In recognition of her ability, Miss Shaver was made a member of the board of directors of the company in 1927. By 1931 she was a vice president of the company, with an expanding influence in retail sphere. From 1937 until her promotion in 1945 the executive was first vice president, charged with handling the advertising, fashion promotion, public relations and display programs of the store.

During World War II she applied her knowledge of merchandising to the war effort in her service as general consultant to the Office of Quartermaster General.

In late 1945, by her election to the presidency of Lord & Taylor, the career woman again established a precedent—the first woman to head a department store this size, she succeeded Walter Hoving at a significant time in the history of the New York store. The corporation has a broad postwar expansion plan—

the erection of a new building on Fifth Avenue between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Street, and additional suburban branches. In May 1946 Miss Shaver was elected a director of the Associated Dry Goods Corp., the parent organization with which Lord & Taylor is affiliated.

Miss Shaver has crossed the Atlantic often, establishing merchandising markets in Europe. She has been described as a woman sizzling with ideas, not only about design, but about politics and the world in general.

WOMEN RUN THE RASCALS OUT OF GARY

Mr. IRVING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. IRVING. Mr. Speaker, this being Monday and the day following Mother's Day, I feel that what I am going to say here today is truly a genuine tribute to mothers on the day dedicated to them, although I cannot feel that they should be subjected to the embarrassment and humiliation of having to take the actions that are described in the article that I am including with my address. I still feel that this address is a tribute to them, and I want to say that I feel that under the circumstances, as described therein, it is necessary for them to take this sort of action if they are to rid their towns and cities of such intolerable conditions.

What a disgrace. It certainly is an indictment of those men who have been elected or come to public office and are entrusted with the enforcement of good laws. By their actions they destroy the value of fine principles and wise laws which have been put on the statute books over the period of years by the duly elected representatives of the majority of the people—those who wanted protection from this sort of thing and who sincerely desired to safeguard their homes and families. Men without integrity have no place in public office and will all too often sell their honor and public trust for the proverbial thirty pieces of silver.

This tribute may be somewhat different from the usual ones on this beautiful day when mostly we speak with flowery words of tender love, appreciation, and adoration. I like those speeches and enjoy hearing those wonderful words with the sincerely beautiful sentiments they convey. And it is with deep regret that I admit that they are all too quickly forgotten by those men and women who so ruthlessly succeed in bringing pain to the hearts of many of those same mothers who only a day or two before had been the recipients of flowers, candy, greeting cards, and many other tokens of love and admiration.

These mothers whose husbands and sons have fought in World Wars I and II need only the blooming of the poppies in Flanders Field, and tiny crosses on Okinawa to remind them that they are mothers. Mothers whose kin fought so valiantly to abolish greed and avarice, the two causes of vice and corruption, that they might have a more decent world for them to live in. And, now they

themselves must take up banners instead of guns and form picket lines in the streets and alleys where they are abused and insulted. The noble instinct of motherhood ever within their breast will cause them to make these sacrifices to preserve for themselves, their children and their children's children, that finest heritage, the quality of decency in living and in government.

Mr. Speaker, in speaking to the Members of the House last Thursday upon the subject of economy in Government, I called their attention to the fact that ECA money was being used in France to rehabilitate a gambling casino. This I am definitely opposed to for the many reasons I gave in those remarks. Necessarily, I made direct reference to this situation as it affects our own citizens in the various communities in which they live. Because of the great amount of money the Congress is spending in investigating this subject on a nationwide basis and with the questionable results of this investigation and the effectiveness of any possible resultant legislation that may be enacted, I take the privilege of suggesting what seems to me a more direct and effectual method of combating this problem.

I believe the article taken from the May issue of the American magazine will demonstrate clearly what I mean. The people of any community must take a greater interest in its civic affairs. They have more power in their hands than any lawmakers. The forces for right and decency are more potent than mere laws. The power of an aroused public opinion, aided by exposés by the various news services can do an effective job. Where there is a will there is a way.

It is hardly possible to legislate morals. May I remind you of the complete failure of the prohibition law. Education and a strengthening of our national morality are the answers, in my opinion. Our churches have long been a potent force in such situations, along with our many civic and service clubs and organizations. They must further stimulate their members to the never-ending task that seems to be everlastingly confronting them.

The church in America has long had the tradition of being nonpolitical, and rightly so, but does any honest citizen, or worshiper, feel that because his church is nonpolitical it therefore should not point out the road to civic virtue. Does any one feel that all ministers should hold their peace in the face of political tyranny or corruption? No, indeed. The many large and highly respected fraternal organizations whose very foundations are based upon the highest of ideals and the noblest precepts will be willing partners in such a cause. And, last but not least the women of America, as you will see when you read the following article, are and always have been, in my opinion, the strongest force of all for decency. They will do any job they set their minds and hearts to do.

It is indeed encouraging to me that more and more of our citizens are taking an increasing interest in the affairs of their Government. It is hoped that all people will realize that they have responsibilities as well as privileges, and they

must take a more active part if they are to help shape the policies their representatives adopt.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is not my desire to clutter up the Record with inconsequential material and I am sure that the Members will agree that there is a serious and grave situation existing, such as I have outlined, from coast to coast. And, with desperate appeals coming to the Federal Government from cities like Los Angeles for Federal help, we must take immediate stock of our resources to solve the problems. Then let us go further than just finding the prevention. Let us discover the causes of crime and corruption and work for the elimination of them.

And, lastly let us not forget the importance of the ballot box in electing men and women of honor and integrity to public office.

Mr. Speaker, before concluding my own remarks upon this subject and before the inclusion of the magazine article I referred to I would like to take a brief second to make an observation about my speech Thursday to the House.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] made a rather lusty speech here this afternoon in regard to this matter of spending ECA money for the gambling casino in Le Havre, France. I am glad to know that the gentleman took notice of the remarks I made on Thursday where I called it to the attention of the House. It also pleases me that Members of the other body, the Senate, likewise took notice of my address and said so in their remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks an article from the American magazine.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

WOMEN RUN THE RASCALS OUT OF GARY
(By Edwin T. Connell)

After a first-hand look into the civic house-cleaning that has taken place in Gary, Ind., during the past year, I am convinced that if you want your town cleaned up, just turn the job over to the women.

Hold your fire, men. Don't shoot—yet. I used to think politics was a man's world, too. But now—well, see for yourself.

A little over a year ago, Gary, a key industrial city of some 140,000, had the dubious distinction of being one of the worst communities in the Nation. National surveys showed it to be the country's second crime center and one of the top three in vice. The American Social Hygiene Association reported about 100 percent gain in organized vice activities in 4 years. Today, Gary has dropped down the odious list to a point where it is a fairly decent place in which to live.

In the first 8 weeks of 1949, there were eight brutal murders in Gary. In the next 10 months, there were only two.

As last year began brothels and bookie joints boomed. They didn't even bother to turn down the blinds. Today, the blinds are up and dust gathers on the gaming tables and fancy furnishings of the fleshpots.

Fifteen months ago, women either did not dare go out alone at night in Gary or, when they did, many carried guns and knives for protection. Now, once again, they are able to attend their church and club meetings unarmed and without fear for their lives and property.

What happened?

In a year 10,000 stout-hearted and determined women literally forced decency upon their city. They had tired of men's excuses that a gigantic vice syndicate had the politicians and police by the throat and nothing could be done. They defied a multi-million-dollar syndicate. Two thousand women stormed city hall in a body. They picketed brothels and joints. They ignored threats. They poked indignant fingers into every phase of city government. And they got results. They got results that any crime- and vice-ridden city can get if the citizens have the spirit and resolve of the petticoat vigilantes of Gary.

What actually called these women to arms was the brutal slaying of a revered member of their own sex. On the night of March 3, 1949, Miss Mary Cheever, a beloved 45-year-old language teacher, was shot and killed in an alley near her home, when she apparently resisted a purse snatcher. Miss Cheever had been returning from a PTA meeting, where she had lectured on her travels in South America. She had just parked her car and was about to enter her apartment building, when the murderer grabbed her. He escaped, and has never been caught.

The tragic news spread like a forest fire over the city, gathering heat as it went. Lights burned late that night. Telephone wires hummed. Miss Cheever had taught many of Gary's young matrons. She was now teaching some of their children. She had been active in civic and church affairs. She typified the best in Gary, or any city. But now she was dead, brutally and wantonly murdered by a desperate thug in the shadow of her own home. It could have happened to any woman.

Among the many phone conversations that night was one between two women, who were not only struck with grief, but fired to action. One of them said, "This is too much. None of us is safe. Let's do something." The other replied, "All right; let's."

With those few words one of the most amazing crusades in American history was launched. The identity of the woman who made the original suggestion has never been revealed. Her colleagues, contrary to the traditions of their sex, have kept it a closely guarded secret, fearing reprisals if the identity of the modern Joan of Arc becomes known.

These two women agreed to call some friends. Their friends called other friends, and on a Sunday afternoon, 3 days after Miss Cheever's death, 21 women met in the YMCA consultation room. Their purpose was to draw up a resolution to the city council demanding that an outside investigator be brought in to clean up the city, and also an immediate increase in the number of police. These women were housewives, teachers, businesswomen. Many nationalities were represented. There were Negroes and whites; Catholics, Protestants, and Jews; Republicans and Democrats. Most of them didn't know one another. In fact, they had only two things in common—each was a leader in some woman's group, and they were all blazing mad.

In a 7-hour session—they worked right through dinner—they drew up a resolution, and decided to call a mass meeting of Gary's women for the next night to present it. They didn't even wait for some time to build up interest, or to give people a chance to arrange personal affairs. On Monday, an announcement appeared in the Gary Post-Tribune, the town's only daily newspaper, calling the meeting.

That night, although it was a cold, raw March evening, over 2,000 angry women packed Seaman Hall and unanimously approved the resolution. The tone of the meeting was set by Mrs. Russell T. Griffith, young wife of a chemical engineer and assistant

director of the Gary Symphony Orchestra, who said, "If the city officials won't protect us, we woman can—and will." Someone pointed out that the city council was meeting in city hall at that very moment. "Let's present this resolution to the council in person," said another. The "ayes" shook the rafters.

And so, bundling into their furs and their cloth coats, the entire body of 2,000 women marched with dignity and determination down Broadway—Gary's main street—and literally stormed city hall. There were no shouts, screams, or demonstrations of any kind. Of course, only a few got inside, but the others waited silently on the winding stairs of the city hall rotunda and swelled out onto the street.

Inside the packed city council chamber, Mrs. Benjamin Saks, a former English teacher, read the resolution in a small but firm voice demanding that Arthur M. Thurston, superintendent of the Indiana State Police, be called in to investigate Gary, and that more police be added. Mayor Eugene Swartz happened to be present at the meeting and, since this was really his responsibility, the president of the council asked him for comment.

"I have always tried to give this community exactly what it wanted," said the mayor. "If this town wants gambling cleaned up, it can have it. We'll clean it from top to bottom, from one end to the other. And I shall not ask for more police to do the job, not right now, anyway. If that's what you people want, that's what you're going to get."

That's what the women wanted, but not all. The mayor said the city could not afford more police at that time, and the women came back with figures showing that other cities of the same size as Gary had more police protection on a lower budget than their city. They were not impressed, either, by promises of a shut-down of gambling. They'd had them before, especially around election time, when opposing candidates and the newspapers would scream about vice. The word would simply go out over the underworld to lay low for a while. Once the election was safely passed, the vice joints were wide open again.

The women kept pounding the mayor with questions and demands, and finally, when it was nearly midnight, the women allowed the meeting to adjourn after they had given Mayor Swartz 2 weeks to do something, and he had promised action.

Well, the next day you couldn't place a bet, play a slot machine, or find an operating brothel in Gary. But as yet no one was really taking the women seriously. This was just a new variation of one of the periodic reforms that blossom up overnight and die as quickly. The syndicate had been through it a dozen times.

To give you some idea of what the women were up against, perhaps I had better fill you in with a brief background picture of Gary. It is a young city, founded in 1906 by United States Steel, and is the home of the Nation's largest steel works. It is built on a sand dune on the shores of Lake Michigan. An almost unbroken rim of steel mills stretches along the water front. Fire and smoke belch from blast furnaces around the clock.

It is a lusty town, with more men than women. They work hard and they play hard. There are no real old families in Gary and, consequently, it is only now, when a second generation has grown up, that a civic pride is developing. Gary is also plagued by migratory workers. These men are on the loose. They make good money and spend it. Gambling houses, bars, and brothels make it easy spending. Gary is 27 percent Negro and has a large foreign population. One section of town called the central district has about the most shocking living conditions you'll find anywhere.

Vice in Gary had been organized into a smooth-running machine. Gary and nearby Chicago newspapers repeatedly charged that the town was run by the syndicate; that some of the politicians and police were paid off regularly. There were repeated reports, too, revealing how politicians had prospered in office and police officials were able to live far beyond their salaries. Vice was a \$5,000,-000-a-year business. It was not going to retire from business without a struggle.

Consequently, no one was surprised, least of all the women, who were learning about their town fast, when at the end of 2 weeks nothing had happened other than the closing of the joints. Completely ignored had been the demand for an outside investigator to study Gary's vice and crime problem and put into effect permanent reforms; also, no steps had been taken to increase the number of police. Once again, the women called a mass meeting, and, as before, packed Seaman Hall with 2,000. They sent a committee to the mayor to get a report. Then, restless over waiting, they decided to march again. Another 2,000 paraded in the rain down to city hall. They learned that the mayor was out of town.

"This is a stall," concluded the women. "All right," they said; "we'll go to the Governor."

Their leaders called Indianapolis and made an appointment with Gov. Henry F. Schricker for later that week. Into the State Capitol, in the vanguard of the descending women, poured bushels of letters and telegrams from the chamber of commerce, civic and church groups, business and professional men who carried weight and, more important, votes, all stating they were behind the women 100 percent.

When 18 delegates of the women's army arrived in Indianapolis, Governor Schricker agreed to give them 15 minutes. The women told me that at first the Governor was merely polite to the nice ladies who had come all the way to the Capitol to see him. He was glad of their interest in government. But when they let it be known they were not just sight-seeing and began bombarding him with questions and demands that he send State Police Superintendent Thurston to Gary to clean up the city, he grew angry.

Mrs. Griffith told me that at one point Governor Schricker said the demonstration by the women was a Republican trick to embarrass his Democratic administration. Mrs. Saks, who had read the original resolution at the city council, wiggled a finger at the Governor, and said, "I'm probably a better Democrat than you are, Governor." Finally, the Governor agreed to do something and said he would send Thurston, if invited by Mayor Swartz. The original 15-minute hand-shaking session had lasted 4 hours.

The 18 women rushed back to Gary to report and wait. Thurston did come to Gary, but, according to the women, he made only a visiting-fireman's tour of the town and left.

The women decided they must dig in for a long fight. They made their organization a permanent one, and had it incorporated under the name of the Women's Citizens Committee. They decided, one night, they must have some money. The next day they had charter membership cards printed. They gave the cards out to women in bunches, not even bothering to count how many were given to each. They went from door to door for contributions, and 2 weeks later had over \$16,000.

Membership in the WCC grew to 10,000. The greatest interest came from the poor sections, where these people were heartened by the fact that for the first time someone was paying attention to them. The women formed a Crime Commission comprised of 65 members of the leading men's citizen groups and the 21 original members of the women's

group, who became the advisory committee. It was to study the police.

A committee of women called upon Mayor Swartz and told him flatly they would keep up their demonstrations until the city was cleaned up permanently. Although ostensibly the places of vice were closed, there was evidence of lots of cheating and, if you were known, you could get just about anything you wanted. The syndicate was gradually inching its way back into business as usual, as it had so often in the past.

However, the continued persistence of the women had made it evident to the administration that it had more than a flash-in-the-pan nuisance on its hands, and the first concrete step was taken. The mayor did some reshuffling in the police department, created a new vice squad and placed Capt. Peter Billick at the head.

Billick had a long and honorable record. He worked closely with the FBI during the war. Police in Gary are civil service, and Billick had no fear of losing his job. Given the green light by the mayor as a result of the women's pressure, Billick and his squad swung into action. They raided brothels, gambling houses, bookie joints, and unsavory taverns; made arrests by the score.

The women did their part by opening a post office box No. 569 and invited citizens to give them tips of where the law was being violated. Information poured in, and Billick acted on it.

But the syndicate was not yet licked. It was annoyed because all this was costing money, but was far from beaten. All the syndicate did was fall back on the courts. As fast as cases came up in court, they would, almost invariably, be dismissed. When one of the gambling or prostitute cases came up in city court, a special judge would be requested by the attorney for the defense, and the request would be granted. This is permissible under Indiana law. The special judge was merely a local Gary lawyer.

According to Captain Billick, it was a common occurrence that on a certain day this lawyer would sit in judgment on a case involving a madam of one of the brothels and would dismiss the case. The very next day, this same lawyer would be defense attorney for another madam, and the lawyer for the defense on the previous day would be the special judge. He, too, would dismiss the case for his colleague.

Billick told me that every imaginable dodge was used. Warrants were declared faulty or there were no warrants. Evidence was insufficient. If an outright dismissal was too bald, the case would be continued and Billick would lose his witnesses. The syndicate fought a delaying action. The whole purpose was to discourage the police and the women. But Billick kept at it. He said he got at least the satisfaction that he was costing the vice boys money, at least \$100 for each arrest. Over a period of 7 months, Billick arrested about 1,000 persons, which adds up to \$100,000.

Well, the weeks of spring came and went, and soon it was summer. The weather became stifling. Many of the WCC leaders were away on trips. Others, with their children home all day from school, had little time for meetings. The WCC seemed to be dying of the heat. Billick himself took a vacation. While he was away, the underworld boys set the grapevine buzzing with the news that the "lid is off." Back in business went the gamblers and the madams.

It was at this point that the women struck their most dramatic and telling blow of all. The advisory committee held a special and very secret session. Mrs. Griffith was chairman of the committee at the time.

At this special meeting, the advisory committee decided something had to be done, or the WCC would fold. They called a meeting of the steering committee for the next night

to disclose their plan. This group is made up of some 300 women, who are the heads of Gary's clubs and organizations. It is through this committee that the 10,000 women are held together. A notice to the steering committee was published in the paper. No information as to the purpose of the meeting was given except that it was important. Mrs. Griffith said she did not know whether anyone would respond, and a small hall at the YMCA was used. Over 100 women responded and there were not enough seats. Then Mrs. Griffith disclosed the new strategy.

"I told those women," Mrs. Griffith now recalls, "that it was obvious that arrests were not bringing results. Places were still operating. The politicians said there was no vice in Gary. Our tips had proved that not to be true. Then I said it was the wish of the advisory committee that the women of Gary go out and stand in front of the known places of vice and gambling, wearing identifying arm bands which we had had made, and observe and report any illicit activity."

"Much to our amazement, practically all the women agreed to the plan. In no time, we had over 160 volunteers. What we called at the start, observing, was immediately dubbed picketing. It makes no difference what it was called; it worked."

For the next 2 days Gary was treated to what was probably one of the most unusual sights in American history. Working in 2-hour shifts from 10 a. m. until 8 p. m. these resolute 160 women picketed. They picketed only in the daytime for safety's sake, but since Gary is a three-shift working town and men are free at odd hours, day is the same as night as far as gambling and vice are concerned. There were 2 to 10 women picketing at each place, depending upon the size. They watched front and back doors. They wore their WCC arm bands and carried pencils and pads. They went right down into the worst section of Gary, the central district.

They stood in the broiling sun and observed. They took down the license number of every car that stopped. They jotted down the names of the men they knew as they entered a place, or the names of men given to them by woman residents of the section, who were in sympathy with the demonstration. Needless to say, this hurt business. In addition to the brothels, they picketed cigar stores, poolrooms, barbershops, and cafes where it was known you could make a bet. Even a man bent on an innocent game of pool or a haircut would not dare go past the picket line of women.

Baby-sitters did a land-office business as the fighting women left their homes and children to picket. Dishes piled up in sinks, and houses remained undusted. The women withstood jeers and threats from the gamblers and catcalls from the madams and prostitutes, who shouted and cursed at them from behind shutters, and even spit upon them.

The demonstration was not without its amusing side. One of the better-type bookie joints provided chairs for the women on the sidewalk, another offered soft drinks and even invited the women in for lunch. "We've got air-conditioning," the operator gave as his lure. One enterprising operator said he'd give the women a "sure thing" at Arlington, if they'd leave him alone. The women resisted all temptations.

However, one bookie became so incensed that he pulled up the awning in front of his joint and forced the women to stand in the broiling sun. They stood.

Well, 2 days of this and the vice boys were ready to cry "Uncle!" They headed for cover again. Taking the cue from the women, Billick, having returned from his vacation, abandoned the policy of concentrating on evidence and arrests and began a systematic program of harassment. He had policemen stationed in the bookie joints. The prosti-

tutes began leaving town in droves, and some were picked up for soliciting as far away as Indianapolis. "Gary's too hot," was their lament.

Billick began systematic raids in three shifts. He would hit one place several times a day and night; other places night after night. The gamblers tried to alert one another, but Billick varied his raids. They didn't know where he'd strike next.

The leaders of the WCC received dire threats. Mrs. Griffith was told several times over the phone that she would be killed. She laughed them off. "We're too strong," she said. "They wouldn't dare." One woman was told that if she picketed she was stepping "on a bunch of eggs and was asking for the undertaker." She picketed. The husband of one of the women, an attorney, told me that a politician cautioned him to quiet his wife down or there would be trouble. The lawyer replied, "I've been trying to quiet her for 15 years. If you think you can do it, you have my blessing."

Secretly, the men are very proud of their pioneering mates. It stands to reason that most of the women would not be able to continue unless the men gave their tacit approval. The women have gone in where the men had long feared to tread. The husbands also had wanted reform, but had always hesitated. They had their businesses to think about. They knew that men had been beaten and even murdered because they had gotten in the way of the vice lords. The men considered the dangers; the women ignored them.

For the 6 months that Billick kept up his harassment, Gary was closed tight as a drum as far as organized vice was concerned. Mayor Swartz brought in the investigator the women were demanding. He was Donald K. Kookan, of Chicago, and he made several recommendations for improving the police set-up. The women, meanwhile, branched out into many phases of government—housing, legislation, taxation, traffic, courts, education.

When the lid first came down on vice in Gary, the vice boys tried to move their places just outside the city limits. But the petticoat army was right behind them. One day the women spotted trucks carrying gambling equipment to a large house in the county. They also knew that Governor Schrickler was attending a luncheon in a nearby town. The women got into cars, tracked down the Governor, and informed him that State highways were being used to transport gambling equipment and he had better put a stop to it. The place never opened.

Along about the first of this year, with the women immersed in long-range reforms, the vice boys made another bid for return. Billick was removed from his assignment and put in charge of records. This looked as though he were being shelved. Five new captains were appointed and the work was divided. There was to be no vice squad and each officer was responsible for any vice or gambling on his beat. This was in accordance with the recommendations of investigator Kookan, and since the women had asked for such an investigation, they said nothing. But they watched.

The vice boys, however, took the changes to mean the light was again green for them. It was going to be a happy new year. Well, it was the shortest happy new year on record. Five days after 1950 made its bow and Gary commenced coming to life again as a pleasure town, the women sighted their guns. They went on the radio; they made statements in the papers; they warned the mayor and the chief of police: "We'll march again; we'll picket again." That was enough. The lid went back down, and there it remains as this is being written.

According to Gary police officials, gambling has been cut down at least 60 percent

during the past year. There is still some gambling in private clubs, and policy wheels operate on the sly, but I was informed that revenue from policy had dropped from \$6,000 or \$7,000 per week to between \$300 and \$400 a week.

Everybody I talked to, both men and women, agreed that organized vice and gambling were licked in Gary. In addition to the fact that murders had dropped from one a week for 2 months to two murders in 10 months, police records show a great reduction in purse-snatching, housebreaking, and other crimes. This, despite the fact that Gary had a 7-week strike late last year in the steel plant and such a condition has, in the past, resulted in an increase in crime. The women of Gary no longer fear to walk the streets after dark.

Most astounding of all, not only to the politicians but to the husbands of the crusading women, is not so much what they have done, as the fact that they keep doing it. They have more enthusiasm now than when they started.

The women know that they have not completely licked the problem. You can still make a sly bet in Gary. I saw some bets being taken while I was there. Taxicabs do a thriving business in finding girls for men who are so minded. Some of the taverns have an unusually large number of female customers at the bar, and a male customer will not be snubbed if he opens a conversation. Nor will he be disappointed if he suggests a date. The women are the first to tell you all this and say they hope to largely eliminate it in time. They know you can't legislate morals. Their major pride is in the fact that they have reduced vice to a catch-as-catch-can status and have slain the dragon syndicate.

They've been called Carrie Nations and petticoat crusaders and they renounce any connection. They regard themselves, instead, as normal American citizens, who want a decent city in which to live. Like their pioneer forebears, they'll fight for it.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—MILITARY PROVISION IN H. R. 7797

Mr. IRVING. Mr. Speaker, I would like the RECORD to show that I have been here all day, and only because of urgent and important business in my office did I miss the first quorum call, No. 164.

Mr. Speaker, a matter that I feel is important as far as unemployment and employment are concerned is the matter of the deletion of the 12½ percent milling provision in the bill H. R. 7797. I have a letter here from the American Federation of Grain Millers which I would like to insert in the RECORD along with my remarks.

The first paragraph of this letter reads:

We would appreciate your support in obtaining an amendment to House bill H. R. 7797. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has deleted the provision in this bill which provides that 12½ percent of all wheat grants under the ECA be in the form of flour. It is important to us that this provision be incorporated in the new bill.

I will read the first few lines of my wire to him:

Regarding milling provision in H. R. 7797. We had been informed by members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that it had been retained and we had nothing to worry about. However, I have just now discovered that contrary to our previous assurance it has been deleted in House and Senate joint conference.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me it is really important that we take another look at

this ECA program. The people here have to work, they have to have employment if they are going to furnish the money for such program. After all, 12½ percent is only one-eighth, which means only one bag of flour out of eight that goes to Europe would be milled in this country.

The millers themselves, the owners, want this provision, the employees need it. They are down to 4 days a week, and they will be down to three before long. They cannot live on that kind of take-home pay.

There is also involved the question of exports. Between 1920 and 1930 the mills in this country were exporting from 27 to 30 percent of all the flour to foreign countries. A question has been raised by testimony in the committee that Britain, for instance, does not want the kind of flour we mill. They say it is too fine, or something of that kind. May I say that if they could use it from 1920 to 1930 they can use it now and I should think they would be glad to get it and let us have a little employment for our people over here. They claim that is the reason they buy wheat from Canada, but it looks rather peculiar to me that we who send our money to foreign countries and have them turn around and buy everything they need from other countries besides us. It seems to me that out of gratitude or from some other feeling they would not always require that we give up everything. If we are going to send everything to Europe in that fashion, why do we not send our steel over there and let them manufacture their own tractors, automobiles, and so forth? We have unemployment in this country and it is a situation we should be considering.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IRVING. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Of course, if we send our steel over there and let them manufacture automobiles and fabricate all the rest of those things, there will be more people out of work. The gentleman said something about their buying things from us. They cannot buy anything unless we give them the money and does not the gentleman realize what a wonderful profit there is in those transactions?

Mr. IRVING. I am not promoting the idea of our sending steel over there; they have steel already over there, but if we follow that basic policy, let us follow it all the way through.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IRVING. I cannot yield further. Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I have a very short simple question.

Mr. IRVING. The gentleman's questions are always simple, like who killed cock robin, or something of that nature.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It would be interesting to find out who did kill him.

Mr. IRVING. Or what did the Governor of South Carolina say to the Governor of North Carolina.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. He said, "Let's have a drink."

Mr. IRVING. It is questions like that which are only injected to confuse the speaker and for dilatory tactics.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thought the gentleman would quit.

Mr. IRVING. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri does not quit. He does not care to waste his time or the time of the House or the taxpayers' money in any such nonsense. Nor does he think the people of this Nation approve of the delaying and dilatory tactics that were used here today by those on the left side of the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. WIGGLESWORTH (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of death in his family.

To Mr. ENGLE of California, for 3 weeks, on account of official business.

To Mr. MAGEE, for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

To Mr. HALE (at the request of Mr. FELLOWS), for an indefinite period, on account of death in family.

To Mr. CARROLL (at the request of Mr. McCORMICK), for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

To Mr. WELCH, for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 3258. An act to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 16, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1445. A letter from the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, transmitting a request to repeal section 9 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (Public Law 110, 81st Cong.); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1446. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize certain persons to accept and wear decorations bestowed upon them by certain foreign countries"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1447. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the acts of the first special session of the Seventeenth Legislature of Puerto Rico, August 29 to September 11, 1949, pursuant to section 23 of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, approved March 2, 1917; to the Committee on Public Lands.

1448. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal and lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

1449. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 8, 1949, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Big South Fork River and tributaries, Tennessee, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on July 24, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TACKETT: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1739. An act to amend section 4934 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 35, sec. 78), as amended, to permit public libraries of the United States to acquire back copies of United States letters patent, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2054). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, and House Resolution 107, Eighty-first Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2055). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6209. A bill to authorize the commutation of the annual appropriation for fulfilling various treaties with the Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2056). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 6319. A bill to authorize a \$100 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation; with amendment (Rept. No. 2057). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 8199. A bill to amend certain provisions of the act of May 25, 1948 (Public Law 554, 80th Cong.) relating to the Flathead Indian irrigation project; with amendment (Rept. No. 2058). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on Public Lands. S. 1959. An act to commemorate Jim White and his contribution to the early history of Carlsbad Caverns, in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2059). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MURDOCK: Committee on Public Lands. S. 2117. An act to provide for the designation of the reservoir to be formed by the Davis Dam on the Colorado River as Lake Mohave; without amendment (Rept. No. 2060). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. Senate Concurrent Resolution 64. Concurrent resolution requesting burial in Arlington National Cemetery of the last surviving member of the Grand Army of the Republic upon his death; with amendment (Rept. No. 2061). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 8502. A bill to provide for a Delegate from the District of Columbia in the House of Representatives and to reorganize the executive departments of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. R. 8503. A bill to provide a reimbursement for uniforms and equipment for officers of the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 8504. A bill to authorize payment of death gratuity on account of death in active or training service of personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, including the Reserve components of such services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. R. 8505. A bill to rescind the order of the Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GILMER:

H. R. 8506. A bill to provide for the construction of the Markhams Ferry project on the Grand River in Oklahoma by the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan:

H. R. 8507. A bill to protect the public health and economic welfare of the States and the subdivisions thereof and of the people thereof; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. R. 8508. A bill to rescind the order of the Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LOVRE:

H. R. 8509. A bill to provide for a national agricultural policy to be carried out on a self-sustaining basis, and to promote conservation and development of the Nation's soil resources; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANKIN (by request):

H. R. 8510. A bill to authorize revision of the procedures employed in the administration of certain trust funds administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHITTINGTON:

H. R. 8511. A bill to amend and supplement section 3 (a) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1948, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 8512. A bill to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to extend financial assistance to private enterprise to promote the development, production, and utilization of taconite and other minerals advantageous to the national defense and the strengthening of the national economy, to promote free enterprise in the mineral-mining industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 8513. A bill to facilitate the conservation of wildlife and the preservation of natural features by providing a Nature Conservancy of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 8514. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILES:

H. R. 8515. A bill to amend the act of July 18, 1940, to provide an additional 1-year period in which certain members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army may make claims for benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 8516. A bill authorizing loans from the United States Treasury for the expansion of the District of Columbia water system, and authorizing the United States to pay for water and water services secured from the water system; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CARROLL:

H. J. Res. 469. Joint resolution to appropriate funds to combat serious infestations of bark and pine beetles; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H. J. Res. 470. Joint resolution directing the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Air Coordinating Committee of the Department of Commerce to carefully investigate the so-called Rome Convention limiting payment arising out of ground accidents caused by overseas air commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. J. Res. 471. Joint resolution to provide for the distribution by the Commodity Credit Corporation of surplus agricultural commodities among certain flood victims; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RAMSAY:

H. Con. Res. 203. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should rescind foreign trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEE:

H. Con. Res. 204. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. Con. Res. 205. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEDRICK:

H. Con. Res. 206. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. Res. 602. Resolution requesting the President to suspend his order closing the Birmingham Veterans' Hospital, at Van Nuys, Calif.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. Res. 603. Resolution requesting the President to appoint a bipartisan commission relating to American policy in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, concerning the importation of rubber and other products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, requesting the abolition of the present partition of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. R. 8517. A bill for the relief of Dr. Stanislaus Garstka and Dr. Marthewan Garstka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 8518. A bill for the relief of the estate of Mattie Mashaw; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL:

H. R. 8519. A bill for the relief of the estate of Archer C. Gunter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of California:

H. R. 8520. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Toshi Ishibashi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 8521. A bill authorizing the issuance of patents in fee to Frank David Blackhoop and Thomas Blackhoop; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 8522. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Abraham Rough Surface and Samuel Rough Surface; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H. R. 8523. A bill for the relief of Marianna Gantschnigg and Merle Richard Gantschnigg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUINN:

H. R. 8524. A bill for the relief of Victor Francis Oberschall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TACKETT:

H. R. 8525. A bill for the relief of Lonnie Odell Young; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 8526. A bill for the relief of A. D. Woods; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2126. By Mr. CANFIELD: Resolution of the Women's Club of Little Falls, N. J., opposing compulsory health insurance and favoring the voluntary approach and the preservation of free enterprise; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2127. By Mr. HAGEN: Resolution adopted by the West Central Minnesota Association of Life Underwriters and attested by Richard E. Melby, secretary, Fergus Falls, Minn., in opposition to the enactment of any legislation for the establishment of any system of compulsory health insurance and socialized medicine; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2128. By Mr. KEARNEY: Resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Fulton County, N. Y., unequivocally opposing proposed action of the State Department in encouraging imports of leather gloves from Europe by reducing present tariff rates thereon; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2129. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution by the Racine Taxpayers, Inc., Racine, Wis., that the Congress speedily enact into law Senate bills 2212 and 2213 and House bill 5775, relating to the obsolete methods of handling postal finance and the political appointment of postmasters; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2130. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Roger Bliss, city clerk, Oshkosh, Wis., requesting and urging passage of Senate bill 2166; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2131. Also, petition of Fred Schwarzkopf, city clerk, Bridgeport, Conn., requesting that the Common Council of the City of Bridge-

port, Conn., be placed on record as favoring the completion of the investigation now going on in the State Department concerning subversive activities, and also requesting that support be given to the Mundt-Nixon bill; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

2132. Also, petition of Miss Agnes C. Tuttle and others, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Bronx, N. Y., requesting that action be taken against the antitrust suit against the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2133. Also, petition of Edwin C. M. Dickey, Washington, D. C., relative to case 197-MCS, from the United States Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2134. Also, petition of Miles D. Kennedy, director, the American Legion National Legislative Commission, Washington, D. C., relative to House bill 6277, and requesting that they be placed on record as being opposed to any legislation granting to former members of the merchant marine any veterans' benefits or any benefits akin to those normally granted veterans for their rehabilitation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1950

(Legislative day of Wednesday, March 29, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, may the hush of Thy presence move us in this hallowed moment to adoration; and may all other voices be stilled that Thine may be heard. We wait for Thy benediction that we may face whatever the day brings in the certainty of Thy guidance, in the glory of Thy service and in the solemn realization that we are indeed our brother's keeper.

Speak to us now, through the silence, and, ere duty lead us back to a noisy, crowded way, vouchsafe to our waiting hearts assurance of forgiveness, of cleansing, of empowering, that as servants of Thine and of the people we may the more worthily serve this great day, when the hearts of men are stirring with the throb of deep desire for more abundant life. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MYERS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, May 15, 1950, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2811) to amend section 1462 of title 18 of the United States Code, with respect to the importation or transportation of obscene matters, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills,